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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ All letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous Literary, and Solid Commercial Intelligence, Valuable reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Official Vote by Counties.

POTTER.

	Rep.	Dem.
Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	1,536	Latta	940
Aud. Gen.—Allen	1,536	Temple	1,000
Sec. In. Affairs—Beath	1,396	McCandless	1,096
Sup. Judge—Paxson	1,536	Woodward	1,162
Congress—Ross	1,396	Earley	943
Senate—Strang	1,252	Nelson	1,159
Assembly—Mann	1,152	Hollenback	1,251
Sheriff—Wells	1,393	Burt	1,210
Dis. Atty—Lewis	1,336	Metzger	1,227
County—Nichols	1,304	Vanderlin	1,279
Treasurer—Doige	1,343	Burdic	1,161
Auditor—Rees	1,339	Coulston	1,175

WARREN.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2,396	Latta	1,909
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2,418	Temple	1,830
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	2,395	McCandless	1,909
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,286	Woodward	1,893
Congress—Curtis	2,278	Egbert	2,384
Senate—McMillan	2,249	McAllister	1,974
Assembly—Allen	2,316	Taggart	1,975
County—Dunham	2,312	Chase	1,943
Treasurer—Miller	2,229	Kinnear	2,057
Auditor—Aaron	2,321	Wheeler	1,964
Fins. Agnt.—Siggins	2,321	Hunter	1,970

HUNTINGDON.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2,329	Latta	2,588
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2,854	Temple	2,353
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	2,792	McCandless	3,111
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,834	Woodward	2,575
Congress—Wetzel	2,829	Stranger	2,753
Senate—McGowan	2,829	McKibbin	2,135
Assembly—Geyer	2,251	Mateer	2,240
	Robinson	2,797	McVay	2,915
Sheriff—Crum	2,748	Henderson	2,284
County—Corbin	2,756	Ammerman	2,249
Director—Isett	2,749	Evans	2,901
Surveyor—Booth	2,249	Wilson	3,020
Coroner—Hoge	2,245	Henderson	3,057

Anti-Scott Republican.

The Official Vote for Judge in the Seventeenth District.

The Return Judges met at Butler on the 10th inst., and certify the official vote for law judges in the Seventeenth Judicial district, Butler and Lawrence counties, to be as follows:

	Votes.
James Bredin, Democrat, of this city, had in Butler county	4,617
In Lawrence county	1,158
Total	5,775
Ebenezer McJunkin, Republican, of Butler, had in Butler county	4,298
In Lawrence county	476
Total	5,074
Charles McCandless, Republican, of Butler, had in Butler county	2,475
In Lawrence county	2,040
Total	4,485
L. B. McGrath, Republican, of New Castle, had in Butler county	1,903
In Lawrence county	2,372
Total	4,275
John McMichael, Democrat, of New Castle, had in Butler county	1,074
In Lawrence county	1,726
Total	2,800
Bredin over McCandless	1,282
Bredin over McGrath	1,499
McJunkin over McCandless	591
McJunkin over McGaffin	798

Bredin and McJunkin will, under the new Constitution, draw lots as to who shall be President Judge.

RHODE ISLAND.

Into the Light Again—Cheerful Returns from Providence, Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, November 11.—The municipal election was held to-day. Thomas A. Doyle, Republican, who has steadfastly sustained the Board of Water Commissioners against the efforts to oust them, is re-elected by a large majority. The City Council is largely Republican, and in favor of the present Water Board. The prohibition question was brought into the election, but nine of the ten Aldermen are regarded as anti-prohibition.

FIRE RECORD.

New Orleans—$55,000.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—About three o'clock this morning a fire originated in the rear of the storehouse of F. Lotterhas, making a clean sweep of everything east to the railroad, except the corner building; thence north to the Summit House, entirely consuming that building. The sufferers are Henry and F. Lotterhas, Levy, Moyse & Co., H. H. McKenzie, H. Hiller & Co., L. C. Bickeam, A. B. Quinn & Co., H. Maas and S. B. Dickey. Loss, $55,000; insurance, $30,000.

American Health Association.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—At the session of the American Health Association, this morning, Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., President of the Sanitary Commission of New Jersey, presented a paper upon "building ground, in its relation to health and disease." After discussion, the paper was referred to the Publication Committee. Dr. S. C. Busey, of Washington, presented a report upon the gathering, packing, transportation and sale of fresh vegetables and fruits, their competent inspection and free markets for producers, which was referred to the Publication Committee.

The conference on hospital construction and management was held. Drs. Kinbride, Ray and Ashurst, of this city, opposed briefly the ideas heretofore expressed in papers read, that cheap temporary buildings were better for large cities than the large general hospitals now in vogue. Dr. Billings, U. S. A., discussed the subject, enlarging upon the views given in his papers published to-day. Dr. Woodworth, of Washington, read an abstract on the subject from his last annual report on hospitals and hospital construction. Then followed the reading of a paper on the subject of the treatment of gases from rendering tanks and the disposal of tank offal, by Ben. J. C. Muller, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent of Chicago. This paper was accompanied by diagrams illustrating the explanations of the author as to the methods now in use in Chicago for treating and utilizing tank gases and offal. A report on yellow fever in the Dry Tortugas, by Dr. Harvey E. Brown, U. S. A., was read by the Secretary.

In the evening, Gen. E. L. Viele, civil engineer, delivered an address on principles and practice in drainage and sewerage, in connection with water supplies. The speaker insisted that any plan of sewerage to be effective, must be not only comprehensive in design but must be based on the anticipated growth of population. The principle points to be considered, he said, are: first, the original configuration of the ground and the natural valleys of drainage; second, artificial changes of the natural surface by the grading of streets and avenues; third, the rainfall during the year upon the area to be sewered; fourth, the water supply or amount of water to be distributed to the inhabitants daily from reservoirs and water works. Prof. Edward Orton, President of the Ohio Agricultural Society, followed in a discourse upon the relations between geology and sanitary science. Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Ohio Valley, generally clear and cold weather will prevail, with northwest and northeast winds and high barometer. For the Lower Lake region, colder and cloudy weather, with northwest winds, rising barometer and light snow. For the Middle States, colder and cloudy weather, with brisk northwest winds and rising barometer.

General Shaler left New York for Chicago yesterday.

Two Irish members of the British Parliament have fought a duel. One of them was severely wounded.

Oliver Charlick, the notorious Police Commissioner of New York, is lying dangerously ill at his residence on Long Branch.

The old Pemeroy bribery case was again continued yesterday, at the motion of the defense, on the ground of the absence of material witnesses.

Joseph W. Dwyer, of Coshocton, Ohio, has been appointed Revenue Agent, *vice* Brasher, resigned, and appointed to duty in Ohio and Indiana.

The steamer Sacramento, belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad, lying at the Broadway wharf, San Francisco, was burned yesterday, only the hull and a small portion of the cargo being saved. The loss is about $20,000.

George Rufer, one of the alleged murderers of Schilling, in Cincinnati, last Sunday night, has added his confession to that of young Enger. The Germans of that city are so indignant that an extra guard is put on the jail to prevent lynching.

The trotting race at San Francisco between Fullerton, Occident and Chicago has been postponed until the 26th of November, the track being too heavy at present. There is much excitement over the great running race next Saturday. In the pools for the running race Katie Pease sells at $200, Thad. Stevens $170, Joe Daniels $85, field $165.

It is reported that the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company has abandoned the Iowa division of its road, on the ground that it did not pay to run it. It is also said that the road has been divided, and that the portion east of Peoria will hereafter be controlled by the Illinois Central, and that between Peoria and Warsaw by the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY CONDEMNED.

BRADFORD, November 11.—The Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce to-day unanimously adopted a memorial to the Government condemning the proposed reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, and deprecating the imposition of lower duties in Canada than in England.

THE GOVERNMENT IS BUYING NO CABLES.

LONDON, November 11.—Statford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Direct United States Cable Company, says the Government has no intention of purchasing the direct cable or any other ocean telegraph lines.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

LONDON, November 11.—The results of the late International Conference at Brussels form the subject of fresh negotiations between some of the Governments represented thereat. Russia asks that the conclusions of the Conference be embodied in a regular treaty between the nations whose representatives signed the agreement.

DISCOVERY OF A RIVER IN AFRICA.

LONDON, November 11.—The New York *Herald* correspondent at Khartoom, Africa, reports, under date of yesterday, the return of Col. Long, from Gondokoro, bringing intelligence of his discovery of a new river situated in latitude one degree, thirty minutes north, flowing into Victoria Lake. The road between Uguinda and Zanzibar is very unsafe.

France.

PETITION FOR FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PARIS, November 11.—Thirty-three members of the Council-general of Seine have passed a resolution recommending the establishment of gratuitous primary secular schools in Paris, attendance upon which shall be obligatory. The resolution has been presented to the Permanent Committee of the Assembly for consideration.

Spain.

ENGAGEMENT BEFORE IRUN.

HENDAYE, November 11.—An official Carlist dispatch says: "Tuesday morning the Republican General Loma opened fire on all our positions, at a distance of three leagues. He penetrated our lines at Santa Cruz, but our right made a vigorous attack and compelled him to retire. Both sides suffered considerable loss. Don Carlos and General Eleo were present during the engagement."

FRANTIC ENDEAVORS TO ARREST DON CARLOS AND STAFF.

PARIS, November 11.—On the receipt, Monday, of the request from the Spanish embassy to have Don Carlos and his staff interned, the French Government instructed the local authorities at Hendaye to take measures to comply with this request. Notwithstanding their diligent search, and the fact that the Spanish embassy had informed them of the very house at which Don Carlos was stopping, the authorities of Hendaye were unable to find the Carlist chief. The failure of the search was to-day officially communicated to the Spanish Ambassador.

CARLOS AND ELIO SHUT OUT.

HENDAYE, November 11, noon.—It is said that Don Carlos and General Elio have been cut off from the field of battle near Irun. The Carlists are much dispirited, though they still maintain their positions.

PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

The battle between the Carlist and Republican forces is still in progress. In the neighborhood of Reuteria, seven hundred men from the garrison of Irun made a sortie in the direction of Fontarabia and effected a junction with the relieving forces.

IRUN RELIEVED—RETREAT OF THE CARLISTS

HENDAYE, November 11, Evening.—The Carlists have retreated from before Irun, and the Republican troops have occupied the positions held by the besiegers. General Lazerna has entered Irun with his escort.

PARTICULARS OF THE VICTORY.

LONDON, November 12.—A dispatch to the *Standard* says the Republicans lost 200 men in the attack on Mount San Mario on the 10 inst. The fight lasted four hours. Wednesday morning the Republican army advanced in three corps. The right, under General Loma, turned the position of the Carlists at Oyarzun. The left, under General Portilla, drove them from the mountains near the sea, turning their position of trenches. The center, under General Bianca, suffered severely from the heavy fire it met. Towards one in the afternoon the Carlists abandoned all their positions and retired into Navarre.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs that the garrison of Irun, in their sortie, burned the houses and farm buildings belonging to the Carlists, or which afforded them shelter. The havoc thus created was immense. All the country around was in flames.

The *News'* correspondent at Madrid telegraphs that the story that Don Carlos was at Hendaye originated in an alleged telegram from the Spanish Consul at Bayonne.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 11.—The steamship Peruvian, from Baltimore, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 11, 5 P. M.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £94,000. Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 110; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 103½. New York Canal 5's, 108; do preferred 44. Refined petroleum 8⅛. Linseed oil 24s 3d@25s.

PARIS, November 11.—Rentes 61 francs 72 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 11.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7 7-16d; Orleans 7 9-16d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 speculation and export and 7,600 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon—long clear middles 50s 6d; short clear 53s; hams 48s; shoulders 38s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1874.

PROPOSITION OF RAILROADS TO PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The correspondence is published between C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad, and President Sage, of the Pacific Mail Company. The former proposed equal passenger rates by rail and steamship to San Francisco, said rates to be low, the raising of rates of freight by both routes to a remunerative basis; the railway companies guaranteeing to the steamship company eighteen thousand dollars freight per steamer every seventeen days from this port, and the renewal of the old contract between the companies in regard to the China and Japan business; the railway companies to make and control all rates between New York and San Francisco, and the contract to be for ten years. Mr. Sage, in reply, declines the resolutions adopted by the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company, to-day, declaring that, while ready to make a fair and equitable arrangement for all business with overland railroad companies, they consider Mr. Huntington's propositions unsatisfactory, and respectfully decline them.

IS HORACE GREELEY FORGOTTEN?

The International Typographical Union, which has undertaken the work of providing a statue or other suitable memorial over the grave of Horace Greeley, makes an appeal for further contributions. The committee have sufficient funds, probably, for a portrait bust. In the meantime the committee have assumed the care of the grave, which has been reported recently in a neglected condition.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE REVENUE.

Charges of conspiracy to defraud the customs were made to-day before the United States Commissioner against W. J. Pollock, of the importing firm of W. J. Pollock & Co., and Rawson Van Valkenberg and his son, Custom House cartmen. The specific charge is that the Van Valkenbergs, at the instance of Pollock, substituted, for four cases of rich silks, while on their way from the wharf to the store for appraisal, four other cases bearing similar marks, but containing inferior goods, on which there is a lower rate of duty. Pollock's bail was fixed at twenty thousand dollars, and the Van Valkenbergs at ten thousand dollars each.

Strike of Illinois Coal Miners.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—The strike of the coal miners in St. Clair county, Illinois, opposite this city, continues, and at a meeting held yesterday at Belleville, it was resolved that work in all the mines in the Belleville district be suspended until every company in it, and all non-Union men, join the Miners' Union, and are governed by the same laws. The strike is for a uniform price of four cents per bushel for digging, eight hour's labor and just weight. The Union miners also will insist that all non-Union men, or "blacklegs," as they are called, shall join the Union. There is a good deal of uneasiness in Belleville, and considerable apprehension is felt that trouble, if not bloodshed, will follow. To avoid this, if possible, a militia company has been formed and arms received from the State. The miners assert that they do not intend to resort to violence, but are determined to hold out until their demands are acceded to.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENTIAL OUTGIVINGS.

Reasons for the Late Republican Defeat.

Local Troubles, the Panic, Objectionable Candidates and the Crusaders Responsible.

Civil Service Reform Must Go On at Any Cost.

No Need of a Conference with Republican Senators and Representatives.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY UNCHANGED.

Forecast of the Next Message to to Congress.

The Russian Mission Goes Begging—The Presidential Mind Unsettled on This Point.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1874.

The President Discusses the Late Elections.

The President, in conversation to-day, remarked that the assertion that he and his Cabinet would attend a conference of Republican Senators and Representatives, was entirely unauthorized. He sees no necessity for a conference, as far as he is concerned. In speaking of the elections, the President said that he did not consider the Democratic victory as by any means permanent, though he thought that any indiscreet statements or measures on the part of the Republicans might render it so. He looks upon the results of last week as brought about mainly by local causes, such as the dissatisfaction of the Republican voters with their candidates. There were some nominated who had been associated with measures odious to the people, and political combinations had been formed which were objectionable. The President remarked that the people had now arrived at a degree of intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between right and wrong in politics, and that party leaders were held to a greater accountability than was the case but a few years ago. In this view of the case, he thought that the results in some instances were quite natural. The President thought that the stagnation of business had, in a measure, created a spirit of discontent, which had reacted to the disadvantage of the Republican party. The Women's Crusade in Ohio and Indiana and other similar movements had also drawn a large number of persons of opposite interests away. He thinks that with wisdom and discretion on the part of the Republicans the lost ground may be regained.

Civil Service Reform.

In regard to appointments on the sole ground of political expediency, notwithstanding the pressure of politicians, the President has decided to adhere to the rules of the Civil Service. He believes that the advantages claimed by party leaders to be derived from a free use of the patronage of the Government are very much overestimated. He thinks that principle should be superior to office-holders; that it was not sound policy, in view of the efficiency of the Government service, to remove or promote on any other grounds than fitness for the position. Whatever may be the action of the proposed Republican conference, it is now certain that no removals will be made on political grounds. At the same time it may be stated that the President is willing to do what may seem best for the interests of the party, if not in conflict with his settled convictions of his duty in the faithful administration of the Government.

No Disagreement in the Cabinet.

The story sent from here that certain members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations a few days ago, or that there are any disagreements in the Cabinet, is entirely without foundation. Not only does perfect harmony prevail, but on the general principles of policy and administration there are no differences of opinion.

The President's Financial Views.

The President further remarked, that in the matter of finance he was now more positive than ever that the true policy of the Government was the restoration of specie payment at the earliest practicable moment. He remarked that at the last session of Congress he vetoed the inflation bill for the reason that such legislation would be disastrous to the best interests of the country; also that the people, who, at the time of the passage of the measure, were experiencing the depression of business incident to the panic, might have time for reflection after the first burst of the storm was over, and that members of Congress might have further opportunity to better understand the wishes of their constituents. Since the adjournment of Congress, the President has been able to judge of the views of the people of every part of the country, and from communications through the Departments, his own observations and the public prints, he feels more confidence than ever in his financial policy.

The President's Message.

Though not so stated, it is more than probable that the President will recommend in his message to Congress that some legislation be had on this important subject. The statement that the President had surrendered his position on the financial question and now favored inflation, is therefore upon his own authority, wholly incorrect. The President will not commence the writing of his report for some days. He has not yet received the reports of the Secretaries, and until they are handed in it would be useless to commence.

The Russian Mission

is not likely to be filled for some days. As it is one of the four first-class diplomatic posts, it requires a person of the highest character and ability. It seems to be difficult to find such a person who will accept. While there are plenty who would not refuse the mission to London, France or Berlin, it appears that none has as far are willing to brave the inhospitable latitude of St. Petersburg. The conjectures as to the probable appointees are premature, as the President has not positively fixed his mind on any one.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1874.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

Baron Santanna, the new Portuguese Minister, was received by the President this morning, and the usual addresses made.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

The statement that the President's views on financial questions have been modified since last spring is denied on the highest authority. Not only has the President not changed his opinion, but he has freely and repeatedly expressed to all persons who have seen proper to approach him on the subject, the same views contained in his veto message. It is equally certain that the Secretary of the Treasury has not expressed any views antagonistic to the opinions of the President, and his friends confidently assert that his forthcoming report will urge strongly upon Congress a return to specie payment at the earliest practicable period.

TREASURER SPINNER'S REPORT.

Treasurer Spinner's annual statement of the receipts of the year ending June 30th, show a decrease, compared with the previous year, in customs, caused by the panic, of $24,985,689, and in internal revenue, occasioned by recent changes in the law, of $11,315,529. Expenditures, exclusive of those on account of the public debt, have been decreased $1,989,652. "Commendable," he says, "as this retrenchment is, it is believed that it may be still greater at the end of the current year." Mr. Spinner says the labor required in his office has increased, and he suggests an appropriation by Congress for extra clerk hire, and its bureaus of a round sum, sufficient for the payment, at discretion, to clerks for the work performed, as likely to give a great deal better service to the Government than the present graded system of compensation. The reduction in the number of female employees and reduction of the salaries of those remaining, under the act of Congress, at the last session, has been a source of inconvenience to the Department, and of distress to poor widows and children. The Treasurer asks legislation to restrain the issue of circulating notes, other than those authorized by acts of Congress, making the same a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. This evil is mainly at the South, in some localities of which almost the whole circulating medium consists of local issues by municipalities and manuacturing companies. He suggests an amendment to the law attaching a penalty for the non-payment, within a prescribed time, of the duty due from any national bank of an additional sum, at the rate of one per centum per month upon the amount due and unpaid, the same to be retained from the next interest due on its stock held in trust for the redemption of its circulating notes. General Spinner also urges the passage of a law authorizing the Treasurer to redeem unsigned notes of national banks that have been, or may hereafter be delivered, in the same manner as other notes. The Treasurer recommends that loans be kept separate from other accounts; also that unavailable balances against public officers, etc., on which it is not probable anything can be realized except through suits at law, be transferred to the books of the Register of the Treasury, and when advisable, that suits be brought therefor. As to national bank note redemption, he thinks no further delay will occur, though the redemption agency is still without sufficient help. Notices are soon to be sent to the banks advising them of the amounts charged to their redemption fund to reimburse the Treasury for the charges for transportation and the cost of assorting the notes. The charges will be in proportion to the number of notes redeemed rather than their value. The redemption agency, he thinks, should be made a division in the Treasurer's office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. There should be stringent provisions of law compelling banks to keep good their five per centum redemption deposit, and banks ought to be allowed to keep an excess thereon, if desired. An amendment of the law is also recommended, authorizing the exchange of notes fit for circulation, held by the redemption agency, for mutilated notes held by the Treasury, which would save double transportation, expense and time. Another amendment is urged, requiring that all notes not bearing the charter number on their face, when redeemed, be treated as unfit for circulation and destroyed. It is also recommended that the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, be empowered to appoint a special agent to examine the affairs of banks neglecting to keep up their five per centum redemption fund, and on his report be warranted to place such banks in the hands of a receiver. With these amendments, and perhaps an increase of the amount to be kept in the treasury for the redemption fund to seven per centum on the circulation of banks (the necessity or non-necessity of which is to be known in time for Congress to act upon), it is believed the law will enable the redemption agency to perform all the functions required or expected by Congress, the banks and the people.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Further Developments in the Indiana Abduction Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., November 11, 1874.

Developments in the kidnapping case of the three Martin children are coming out slowly. It is now ascertained that a young man, named Jno. Dun, sixteen years of age, is the abductor of all three children. Where they have gone has not yet been found out, but it is known that Dun lived in criminal relations with the girl for some time previous. It is supposed that they are all living together somewhere in Illinois. Efforts are being made to find them, which, if successful, will bring the whole thing to light.

Confessions of the Susquehanna County Murderers.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., November 11.—A special from Montrose, Pa., says O'Mara and Irvin, have each made statements, the former confessing the murder of his mother and saying Irvin killed his sister. This is in a written confession, now in the Sheriff's hands. Irwin, in a verbal statement, denies actual participation in the murders, but acknowledges being present and assisting in disposing of the bodies.

Udderzook's Last Hope Gone.

HARRISBURG, November 11.—The application for the reprieve of Udderzook, rejected by the Board of Pardons and the following message have been sent to the sheriff of Chester county: "You may say to Udderzook that the application for a reprieve in his behalf has been fully considered, and that the decision is adverse.

(Signed) "J. F. HARTRANFT."

Burglary and Brutal Assault at New Lexington, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW LEXINGTON, O., November 11, 1874.

Geo. St. Clair was committed to jail today for burglary in the hotel of W. Kincaid, at Shawnee, last night, and stealing clothing to the amount of fifty dollars. The night watch at the Shelby Mining Company's works was attacked by some unknown person, and severely injured, o'clock, and beaten in a most brutal manner. His assailant left him in an unconscious condition.

Reward for Forgers of Philadelphia Warrants—Counterfeit Five Dollar Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—The brokers have offered a reward of two thousand dollars for the detection and conviction of the forgers of city warrants. A counterfeit five dollar note on the Traders National bank of Chicago made its appearance to-day.

Murder in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—Joseph Wallace, son of a highly-respected Baptist minister in Nodaway county, this State, shot and killed Wm. Brush last Friday. An old grudge led to the fatal encounter.

An Express Car Robbed.

NEW YORK, November 11.—When the Oswego express, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, arrived at Manunka Chunk last evening, it was discovered that the express car had been entered by robbers, and the safe of Wesson & Company's Express thrown out. The robbers forced an entrance from the top of the car.

Rumored Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, November 11.—It is rumored that Henry A. Roberts, cashier of the East Boston National Bank, is a defaulter. The amount of the defalcation is not yet known.

Two Steamers Sunk in the Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 11, 1874.

As the steamer Frank Willard coming down and when one mile and a half below Catlettsburg, she struck a log making a hole fifteen feet long. She sank immediately in five feet of water. On her down trip, when just above Hanging Rock, the steamer Fashion struck a rock. She was run on to the bar and there sunk. The water is up to her guard. She will be raised.

FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

Teachers' Institute—Dr. Pearson's Lecture—Democratic Glorification.

FRANKLIN, PA., November 10, 1874.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

The annual institute of the teachers of Venango county convened in this place yesterday morning. W. J. McClure, formerly a teacher in the Smoky City, South Side, is County Superintendent, and is an earnest, hard-working and efficient officer.

The instructors are Prof. Burtt and Miss Rose A. McCleary, of Pittsburgh, and H. S. Jones, City Superintendent of Erie. Miss McCleary and Prof. Burtt are favorites in this county, this being the third year they have given instruction at their annual gatherings.

Superintendent Jones is popular wherever he goes, as he is brimful and running over with wit, humor and solid instruction.

County Superintendents Byron Sutherland, of Warren county, and J. C. Graham, of Crawford county, are in attendance as visitors, and George J. Luckey, of your own city, is expected some time during the week.

The lecture course, instituted by the members of the Methodist church of this place, was auspiciously opened last night by Rev. R. W. Pearson, D.D., of Pittsburgh; subject, "The Race for Riches—How to Win." He fully sustained his reputation as an eloquent speaker and vigorous thinker. He goes from here to Oil City, where he delivers the same lecture to-night.

The Democracy, under the palatable name of the "People's Party," expect to have a "glorification meeting" here to-night. They have secured all the mules, and, we presume, their male companions—to haul the unterrified through the town with. We overheard one of them say, to-day, to one who seemed to be a new recruit to that party, that he had been "arrested and taken to Washington, during the war, for singing a song." Mr. Spinner says the labor required in his office has increased, and he suggests an appropriation by Congress for extra clerk hire, and its bureaus of a round sum, sufficient for the payment, at discretion, to clerks for the work performed, as likely to give a great deal better service to the Government than the present graded system of compensation. The reduction in the number of female employees and reduction of the salaries of those remaining, under the act of Congress, at the last session, has been a source of inconvenience to the Department, and of distress to poor widows and children. The Treasurer asks legislation to restrain the issue of circulating notes, other than those authorized by acts of Congress, making the same a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. This evil is mainly at the South, in some localities of which almost the whole circulating medium

BUTLER'S DEFEAT.

He Threatens Extracts from His Scrap Book and a New Party.

BOSTON, November 11.—It is reported that General Butler is preparing for publication a letter the showing causes of his late defeat. He claims that he was betrayed by men professing to be his friends, and promises uncomfortable revelations. He threatens to form a new party in Massachusetts.

STATE NEWS.

Governor Curtin will lecture at Meadville on Saturday.

The soldiers' orphan school at Titusville has been discontinued.

Philadelphia has yet another new paper —the *Sunday Globe*, illustrated.

A Chester countian has shipped a barrel of apples all the way to Africa.

The postoffice at Green Point, Bedford county, has been discontinued.

Notwithstanding the dull times the Schuylkill Iron Works are thronged with orders.

Major Horner, of Hornerstown, Dauphin county, died on the 7th inst., aged ninety-three years.

Michael Kearney, overloaded with benzine, on Tuesday last, fell down stairs and killed himself at Ridgway.

A district convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, commencing on the 20th inst., is to be held in Altoona.

John Simpon, of Little Beaver, Lawrence county, hauled 836 ears of corn in twenty-eight minutes, the other day.

The planing mill at Pottsville, on Saturday last, suspended quite a number of their hands, owing to the dull times.

Twenty-five coopers were discharged from the barrel factory at Union City last week. Reason—depression in the oil trade.

The Philadelphia live stock trade is now estimated at an aggregate of $10,000,000 a year, having increased very largely of late years.

A new banking house and two new newspapers are talked of as among the near probabilities at Meadville, but as yet have not assumed very definite shape.

Two Blair county hunters succeeded in killing a deer apiece, while out hunting last week. It is stated that this species of game is quite plenty in the mountains.

The Etna and Onondaga Iron Companies, of New Castle, have been consolidated under a joint stock company, with Samuel Kimberly as President.

Peter Behney, a Hummelstown boy, accidentally shot himself last week while out gunning. The contents of the gun entered at the elbow and emerged at the shoulder.

Hon. John McCord, at one time a prominent journalist, newspaper writer, and newspaper editor, died at his residence in Highland, Wyoming county, Saturday, aged eighty-four.

Mr. Orren Penfield, of Conneaut, Crawford county, last week harvested 333 bushels of merchantable potatoes from one acre and a quarter of ground. The potatoes were principally peachblows.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says: A gentleman not far from the city has a tree overhanging the road which for weeks he deferred cutting for fear it would kill a candidate for some office when it fell. He will bring it down now.

A Miss Paine met with a singular accident in Titusville on Saturday. While walking along the street, a large Newfoundland dog ran against her, knocking her down. In the fall one of her wrists was dislocated and one of the bones of the same arm broken.

The total funded debt of the city of Philadelphia at this time, as reported by the City Controller, is $55,692,782, less 8,738,600 in the sinking fund for the redemption of the loans, thus bringing the net debt down, according to these figures, to $59,954,182.

An insane man named James Howe was killed by another insane man named Solomon Spyer, in the insane department of the Philadelphia almshouse, on Wednesday last. Spyer admitted the murder, and said he did it because Howe did not belong to the same church he did.

Bishop Mullen, of Erie, assisted by Rev. Fathers Meyer and Dunn, of Meadville, Cognsville, of Frenchtown, and De La Rocque, of Warren, dedicated the new Catholic church at Cochranton on Sunday last. An excursion train ran from the county seat to accommodate visitors.

Mr. Graybill, of West Earl township, Lancaster county, has discovered an immense slate quarry in the bed of the Conestoga creek, near Earlville, and extensive preparations are making, to work the same. This will be a great acquisition to the Counties of the township, if it yields as largely as is expected, and it will also prove quite an addition to the industries of the neighborhood where located.

The North East *Sun* relates that at a church sociable at McKean, last week, the young people who attended proposed after the affair was over to get up a dance. To this the "members in good standing," together with the pastor, entered a protest. Then the boys offered to donate the proceeds to the church. This put a different face on the affair, and the young people had their dance.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of thirteen persons—eight men and five women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to-wit: George Lord, aged 80; Henrietta Troth, 81; John L. Sleeper, 83; Isaac Bacon, 85; Mary Harper, 81; Allen Middleton, 84; Ruth Allen, 83; Mary Park, 85; Louise C. Gubert, 87; John Dewees, 87; Josep King, 90; and William Kennedy, 91.

Merry Swiss Washing.

The *Saturday Journal* says: "To a smoke-stained Londoner, the exquisite purity of the homespun Swiss linen is a constant wonder and reproach. And yet scarcely a wonder, if he chances to sit by the lake side, say at Brienz, on a sunny morning, and watch the proceedings of the pretty Swiss maiden, in a straw hat and black velvet bodice with the silver chains, who is plying her occupation of laundress. She has paddled her boat far out into the lake, and is letting it drift with the current. In the boat beside her is a pile of freshly washed linen, glistening like snow in the sunlight. But its whiteness does not content her. As the boat moves along each piece of linen is thrown into the lake and trailed slowly through the blue water—blue as ever painted. Still she is not quite satisfied. She takes perhaps three or four handkerchiefs in her hand, dips them in the water, throws them overboard in such a manner that the spectator on the bank cannot but breathe a fervent hope that they may not be his own property before he has time to frame the wishes into words she has caught them again with a dexterous sort of legerdemain, and the process is repeated again and again. And all the while the black-velveted maiden, with the good neighborhood, within ten minutes' walk of Postoffice, Saturday afternoon, receives given and rent paid in advance. Address for three days, giving description of apartments, conveniences, etc., "Victim," Monongahela House.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1874.

THE execution of the murderer UDDERZOOK will take place at West Chester today.

MR. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, who was defeated for Congress in New Jersey by four votes, was the especial pet of the New York *Tribune* and New York *Sun*. The friendship of those papers was fatal to him. He was a mere political mountebank, and can very well be spared.

THE Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian* is a Democratic paper of the wildest kind, and this is the way in which it speaks of the St. Louis *Republican*, another Democratic paper, but of a milder type:

Nota bene. Now will come that hoary headed old political sneak thief, the St. Louis *Republican*, trying to worm its vile carcass under the edges of the grand Democratic circus-tent. Spit the blue vitriol of truth in its eyes, and toss it to the Bengal tigers of the glorious caravan.

THE newly formed Board of Trade in New York is making an organized effort to provide instruction in art and science for persons desirous of becoming skilled artisans, as is done in a number of European countries. The project is worthy of all praise, and every city of importance in the country would do well to institute a similar movement. The way to enable American manufacturers to compete more successfully with foreigners employing skilled labor, is to educate our own artisans properly.

THE New York *Graphic* publishes a tabular statement showing that in the first seven months of the present year the value of dutiable imports had decreased $41,194,293, and the value of imports free of duty had increased $9,948,825, as compared with the imports of the same period in 1873. A comparison between the months of August, September and October of this year, and the corresponding months of last year, would show a still greater decline in the value of dutiable imports. These figures indicate that there has been a vast increase of smuggling among merchants since the moiety system was abolished under the pressure of outside clamor, five or six months ago.

THOSE who talk of giving up the Republican party, on account of one defeat, should look at the example of the Democratic party. The reverses of that party began in 1850, and although they elected their President, that year, they began to go backwards from that date, and they were completely overthrown in 1860. Yet, in all that time, they have kept up their organization, and have stood by it through evil and through good report. And why? Because the rank and file of the party believed in its principles, and adhered to them, whether successful or defeated. Can we not imitate them, so far, at least, as their fidelity is concerned? Our principles remain unchanged and are as worthy of devotion as ever.

THERE is room in the Southern States for the profitable employment of hundreds of millions of dollars. We have repeatedly been told by the Democratic press that the only reason why the money was not forthcoming was, because the Republicans had control of these States, or most of them. The necessary guarantees of tranquility and prosperity having now, according to the claims of these papers, been furnished by the result of the late elections, it is next in order for the promised investments to take place. We shall carefully observe the extent to which Democracy contributes to the opening up of avenues for the employment of American and foreign capital in that section. It will form a novel and interesting study.

THE Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad will, within a few days, effect a junction with the Erie Railroad at Dayton, opening up a connection between Buffalo and Cattaraugus county, New York, and McKean county in our State. The Buffalo *Express* is hopeful that the new road will confer upon that city business to a considerable extent along the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. It furnishes a new connection with the Oil regions, and with the Allegheny towns as far down as our own city, which latter connection offers a competing route by which the bituminous coal of our territory can reach the Buffalo market. The Allegheny Valley coals now form a large portion of the soft coal used in the manufactories of that city. Buffalo appears to be at length waking up to a proper appreciation of its geographical position and advantages.

ACCORDING to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "the Democracy of the whole country *en masse* asks Pennsylvania to send Judge BLACK to Washington once more in an official capacity." What for? Because he holds that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments ought to be put "in process of gradual extinction." The veteran Democratic politician, JOHN FORNEY, editor of the Mobile *Register*, openly declares that "the Democracy will sweep from the statute-book the whole system of military African reconstruction as utterly null and void and of no effect," and this declaration is substantially echoed and re-echoed by almost every Democratic paper in that quarter, and by not a few in the North. The certain assurance that Judge BLACK would at once range himself on the side of these proscriptive reactionists, is probably the reason why the *Courier-Journal* is so anxious for "his elevation to a place where his genius can be made most effective." But Pennsylvania will not send him.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

There are those who think that business is going to revive and be as brisk as ever in a short time, whilst others think there will be no revival at all, at least for a long time to come. As in most other matters, the correct view is probably between the two extremes.

The business depression is likely to continue, in a much modified shape, for some time. An eastern merchant, in a recent interview, expressed his ideas about it in this way:

"It is not a transient matter. It will take some years to recover from the panic. When we have a commercial crisis and a number of people doing a large business fail, that is a matter the country gets over very quickly, because they will either recover or some one will take up their business, and all would soon move smoothly. When the income of all classes, and especially the great laboring classes, is reduced permanently to the extent it is now, there cannot be any sudden recovery. We must make up our minds to that.

"Things will gradually improve, because the panic has taken us to a certain stage, but not expect any sudden improvement and no great one very soon."

This seems to be the correct way of looking at things. It is stated in this connection, that the whole coastwise trade from our Atlantic seaports is still unprofitable, as it has been for a year, and that the foreign steamships are all barely paying expenses. Indeed it may be questioned whether there is any really profitable business in the country to-day.

That business affairs have greatly improved within the year is however clear to every eye. The improvement has been gradual and so slow as to be almost imperceptible while going on. It is only by looking back that we become conscious of it. From this fact we deduce the conclusion that the improvement will still go on, gradually, but faster than it has done the past year. Patience, in this case, must have her perfect work. The causes which led to last year's panic were deep-seated and radical, and must necessarily lead to a shrinkage in values all around. The great difficulty is to accommodate every thing to this general shrinkage; and only when it is over, and when we have all fairly got down to it and realized it, will we see the rapid improvement in business which is the desire of every heart. The process is a difficult and slow one; but it is, we think, steadily working itself out.

REPEAL OF THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

One of the prominent schemes that will be presented to Congress, when it re-assembles in December, will be the repeal of the act which makes the greenbacks a legal tender for all debts. The New York *Journal of Commerce* urges it as a panacea for all our commercial woes, and it argues, at the same time, against the resumption of specie payments. Its argument is as follows:

"It needs no profound wisdom to see that a resumption of specie payments cannot be reached in this country by any direct method of forecasting and providing for it by law. If Congress, upon coming together, should enact that, by any process whatever, the greenbacks will be redeemed in gold on the fourth of July next, all who can hold on to them would do so, in anticipation of their increased value. Everybody would be a seller and no one a buyer. A few weeks of this experience would tie up all the floating capital, the screws would tighten upon borrowers everywhere, and long before the fourth of July was reached the outcry would be so great that the project would be abandoned.

"But suppose that Congress enacts that on the 4th of March the greenbacks shall no longer be a legal tender. Everybody would be a buyer. No one would care to hoard the money, and all kinds of produce, merchandise, real estate and other securities would become immediately saleable. All classes of industries would be stimulated to fresh activity. Up to and over the day when the currency would lose its legal-tender character, there would be such a movement in the market, and a disposition to invest in property of all kinds, that the change in the legal relations of this currency would hardly shock the prevalent prosperity. For all maturing indebtedness the paper, or a check on the bank representing it, would be taken as before. Precisely as the business of the country has often been done during a bank suspension, so would it be after the date was reached.

"People would be dealing in a depreciated currency, but that never brings a panic or creates a depression in trade. The crisis is always past when the banks suspend, for the pressure is then relieved, the screws are relaxed, and the struggle is over.

"The standard will then be specie, and the circulating medium a depreciated currency. Thus first step toward resumption will involve no pressure, but, on the contrary, will insure against it, and the remaining steps, being wholly voluntary, will be easy and natural.

"Provision should, of course, be made to fund the greenbacks, when offered for this purpose, in a government bond bearing, say, 3.65 per cent. interest. The banks might be permitted for a while to redeem their issues in either the greenbacks or the bonds thus issued.

"An extension of the banking system would be a natural sequence of this change. Under proper restrictions we would have this as free as the model system of New York, the issues based only on Government bonds and redeemable at par in Boston, New York or Philadelphia, at the expense of the institutions they represent.

"If Government will lift its hand from the industries of the country and no longer force its promises into circulation at par, and will thus leave gold to be the nominal as it is always the real standard of payment, the people will soon, in their own way, and the best way, find a solution of the question of resumption. They have done it many times heretofore, and are longing for the day when they can be left without coercion to try it again."

A correspondent of the *Graphic* also telegraphs as follows:

"A very important movement is on foot here. The proposition is, that upon the reassemblage of Congress it should at once repeal the legal tender act. It is predicted that if this were done the country would at once enter upon a career of extraordinary prosperity. The arguments in favor of such a course are obvious. With the prospect that the currency will be quoted at a discount at some certain period, say on the 4th of March next or 1st of January, there will be a general determination on all hands to get rid of the less valuable currency. It would be passed from hand to hand in exchange for stocks, real estate, manufactured goods and property of all kinds, fixed and floating. It is known that there is an absolute redundancy of currency in the country. Money has been made easy; but every one is afraid of the future. If the Government agrees to contract at a certain time, every one would hoard currency in order to profit by its future enhancement when it will be above par with gold, and that will give us dull times and another panic. But if at a fixed time it was known that paper currency would be less valuable than gold, by losing its legal tender character, then the tendency would be to make it circulate with immense rapidity. The country must not be surprised if it is proposed to pass such a law soon after the meeting of Congress and if it be passed, the out flow of such a revival of trade and business as has not been seen in this country for the past twenty-five years. The surplus of currency would then make itself felt at once in the enhancement of values and the rapid changes from hand to hand of the circulating medium."

All this reads very well; but how are old debts to be paid after the repeal takes effect? Silver and gold, only, will be legal tender, and creditors will, in that event, force payment of their claims in coin, and this would be ten-fold more oppressive than the present condition of things. If, however, in repealing the Legal Tender act, it is left to affect only *future* debts and contracts, this difficulty will be avoided. Greenbacks will continue to be a legal tender for all debts contracted prior to the repeal. And this would be nothing more than right. The courts have settled the principle that where contracts were made expressly to pay in coin, prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act, payment in coin can be enforced, and this rule would doubtless also apply to all contracts made specifically to pay in greenbacks; but, unless special provision is made in the repealing act to cover *all* debts contracted during the existence of the act thus repealed, for the payment of which no contract to pay in greenbacks has been made, the repeal will operate most disastrously upon the debtor class, which is, unfortunately, a very large one.

PERSONAL.

It is reported from Florence that Mr. Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, has eloped with an Italian married woman, the mother of several children. The affair is said to have produced a great commotion in the society of that free living city.

The next Congress will have a large representation of the Williams family. Alabama, Delaware, Indiana, New York and Wisconsin send one each, and Michigan two—total seven. Then there was an unhappy Williams in Massachusetts, who went down in the Democratic avalanche. Not a member of the Washburne group reappears.

Last week, Miss Jackson, daughter of the Jackson who shot and killed Col. Ellsworth, of Ellsworth's Zouaves, in Alexandria, when the army crossed into Virginia, in 1861, was removed from a clerkship in the Treasury Department. Col. Mosely at once sought the President's influence, who ordered her restoration. The fact creates great indignation among the lady clerks.

The confession of one Burgess, charged with killing a Mr. Robbins, bridge watchman on the Vandalia Railroad, Illinois, contains a testimonial to the truth of Christianity that is not often met with. He says after shooting Robbins, he approached the watchhouse door, found the dying man on his knees praying, and distinctly heard him say: "Oh, God have mercy on the one who did this, and spare him for Jesus' sake." It was no wonder that the guilty wretch fled in terror from the spot, and was haunted ever afterwards by the dying words of his victim.

A man of wealth and consequence living near St. Paul, Minnesota, lately received an addition to the statuesque ornaments of his parlor. Eleven years ago his first wife died and was buried in some out-of-the-way corner in Minnesota, where the gentle, man happened to be at the time. Lately he resolved to have the remains disinterred and placed in the family lot near St. Paul. The workmen found, instead of crumbling bones, a perfectly petrified human form in the grave. It was as solid as a rock and heavy as lead, and the man when he received it could not see the necessity of burying it at all. He has kept up the statue of his first wife. His second was away at the time, and at last accounts. It will depend very much on her action in the matter whether there is a funeral or whether that statue stands around in her way.

THE New York *Times* makes an editorial announcement that places Mr. Wilkie Collins, the novelist, in a decidedly unpleasant attitude. The *Times*, according to its statement, entered into an agreement with Mr. W. F. Gill, publisher, of Boston, for the "exclusive publication" in its Sunday issue of a story by Mr. Collins, entitled "A Sane Madman," and the manuscript, in Mr. Collins' handwriting, was duly received and put into type. On Saturday last Mr. Jennings mailed the pleasing announcement that this identical story, only under the name of "Fatal Fortune," appeared in *All the Year Round* of October 17 and 24, on invitation on the part of Mr. Gill and Mr. Collins" which Mr. Jennings is "unable to explain," and therefore republishes the literary bone of contention from the English periodical—which means that Mr. Collins will not receive a cent for his trickery.

Mosby and the President—A Reminiscence of the Rebellion.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.

Among the requests of ex-rebel guerilla Mosby, last week, when he came to reassure the President that the result of the recent elections demonstrated that he was the only man who can be elected in 1876 by the Republicans, was one to have the daughter of Jackson, who emptied both barrels of a shot gun into Colonel Ellsworth, in Alexandria, for hauling down a rebel flag, reinstated in her clerkship in the Treasury Department. She had been appointed by the President, on the request of Mosby, about two years ago, he having concealed her identity at the department. It has lately been found out, and, while several hundred widows and orphans of Union soldiers were removed for want of work, Miss Jackson was put on the same list, and though the tears and miseries of others have been in vain to spare the blow, this *hero* of captured sutler stores and murdered unarmed soldiers got an order to reinstate Miss Jackson and have her kept, for within the next month about four hundred more women are to be discharged. During the existence of the rebellion Miss Jackson was taken care of by the Confederacy, and her presidential championship by the President has caused quite a breeze here, as this last summer a twenty thousand dollar monument was dedicated to Ellsworth, in New York State, where he was born and lived, and his atrocious murder aroused the sympathy of every one.

Ex-Postmaster General Cresswell has raised $2,500 worth of peaches on his farm this year.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.

Shipments of Ore and Metal from the Lake Superior Region During the Season.

We get from the Marquette *Mining Journal* the statistics of ore and metal shipments given below:

MARQUETTE.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Thursday, November 5 1874:

ORE.

	Gross tons.		
Cleveland	88,237	New York	5,427
Lake Superior	18,508	Shenango	5,429
Champion	40,626	Rolling Mill	4,151
Washington	23,186	Edwards	1,634
Republic	108,522	Winthrop	3,710
Keystone	2,050	McCombet	2,641
Kiowan	31,122	Lake Angeline	610
Total			405,293

PIG IRON.

Mich. Iron Co	8,185	Carp Furnace	588
Morgan Furnace	6,867	John P. Farr	459
Bancroft Fur'e	3,261	Iron Cliff Co	175
Champion Fur'e	498	Rolling Mill	549
Grace Furnace	4,007		
Total			21,508
Total ore and pig iron			429,798

SHIPPED PAST WEEK.

Iron ore	4,782	Pig iron	1,072
Total			5,854

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for this season, up to November 5, 1874:

ORE.

Spurr Mountain	42,061	Michigamme	12,490
Total			84,551
Amount shipped last week			4,099

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, of pig iron, from the Grand Island furnace this season, up to November 5:

Bay Furnace	6,303	Munising Furnace	1,467
Total			10,770

THE DISTRICT.

The following will show the total shipments, in grosstons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1874, up to November 5, and shipments to a corresponding date last year:

IRON ORE.	1873.	1874.
From Marquette	514,589	405,293
From Escanaba	493,891	297,318
From L'Anse	72,419	84,551
Total	1,055,899	747,167

PIG IRON.

From Marquette	23,492	21,508
From Escanaba	8,648	13,253
From Grand Island		10,770
Total	32,140	48,529

H. C. G.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A dry subject: The Ohio river.

The Western Massachusetts woods are full of fires.

They call the Governor of Kentucky, now, "Female-Colored-Girl-Leslie."

We want rain. Not a lickety, tearin' shower, but a gentle, continuous sizzle-sozzle.

No less than three Democratic daily newspapers are under headway at Washington.

The New York *Times* is discussing, as an after election tonic, the economy of married life.

The demand for the trade dollar will soon be from one to one and a half millions per month.

The Grand Trunk Railway has succumbed, and joined the Saratoga freight combination.

A riot is threatened by from six hundred to twelve hundred miners at Freeburg, St. Clair county, Illinois.

Brooklyn's kettle of slander mush will be stirred anew by the pudding-stick of the law next Wednesday.

There is a rumor afloat to the effect that the Chicago *Times* will be bought for the sub-strata of the Democracy.

The extreme mildness of these November days comes with double gratification to the poor and those out of work.

Indianapolis boasts of having the best steam fire engine and the largest porkpacking establishment in the world.

The Michigan Woman's Suffrage Association had but a little over two thousand dollars to carry through the campaign.

The United States army is now reduced to the small number of 26,441, which is only a little more than the maximum fixed by law.

The Imperial Palace of St. Petersburg, it is said, has just ordered its re-equipment of chandeliers, fixtures and brackets from this country.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that there are now in that city fully two hundred Chinese gambling houses running day and night.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* rejoices at the Democratic victories, but mourns over their natural result—a rise in the price of whisky.

There seems a fair prospect of an early adjustment of the differences between the National Board of Underwriters and the people of Chicago.

But four of the daily papers of New York have paid expenses during the past year, while most of the weekly and monthly papers have lost money.

New York is fretting at the charges and manners of the Western roads terminating at that port, and seems likely to go off into a state of chronic hysteria.

Dana is expecting company. He says, in his paper, "A great many distinguished rascals, hitherto Republicans, are preparing to join the Democracy."

The cry of distress and suffering which has lately come from Nebraska is being promptly and generously responded to in almost every part of the country.

Out West it is so dry that the suffering catfish lies stranded on the blistering bottom of his late happy home, waving his tail in the breeze as a signal of distress.

The Committee on Manufactures of the Vermont House of Representatives have unanimously reported in favor of the resolutions denouncing the reciprocity treaty.

What a thanksgiving day Democrats will have this year! It will be the first turkey meal they've eaten with relish since the good old Democratic days before the war.

There is a very general belief in Washington that numerous changes are soon to be made among the more important federal office-holders, North as well as South.

A mammoth aquarium for the Centennial Exhibition, containing specimens of all the fish found on the Jersey coast, is to be furnished by the citizens of Atlantic City.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company proposes, on the completion of its line to Chicago, to guarantee for all shipments a full delivery of goods consigned to it.

Philadelphia has established a holly tree inn, with coffee for sale instead of spirits. The sales of coffee already amount to six or eight hundred pint mugfuls daily.

A package of Danish butter which was packed in tin more than seventeen months ago, and was, notwithstanding, in prime condition, was received in New York the other day.

"Progressive Petticoats, or Dressed to Death; an Autobiography of a Married Man," is a witty, satirical work by Robert B. Roosevelt, soon to be published by G. W. Carleton & Co.

The discovery of immense beds of sulphur in Iceland bids fair to make a material change in the trade in that substance, the Italian mines having become to a considerable degree exhausted.

Tons of postal cards without any address are destroyed in the Dead Letter Office, because people write their message first, and then forget to address the card. Always write the address first.

The New York *World* and Cincinnati *Enquirer* are still at it, shovel and tongs. One of the most disagreeable things in politics is the way these Democrats have of telling the truth about each other.

The Western pork-packers have made such large preparations for business this winter, that when the weather turns cold their line of business will be greatly stimulated by the competition between them.

The plan has recently been proposed of improving the construction of steam boilers by means of inclined tubes, extending transversely across the boiler, and sloping from the central flue down to the two side flues.

The Blue Ridge and North mountains of Virginia are on fire, and a column of smoke twenty-five miles wide and higher than the eye can reach is drifting ceaselessly and undiminished from Lexington to Harper's Ferry.

The case of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company against a Detroit dentist, for infringing their patent, has been decided in the company's favor. This decision affects every dentist in the country who uses vulcanized rubber.

A scientific report received by the War Department shows that the Black Hills country is admirably adapted for settlement. It abounds in timber, grass, flowing streams, and springs. The soil is of wonderful fertility.

THE PATTON-SWING CASE.

Reasons Why the Minority of the Synod Do Not Complain to the General Assembly.

The undersigned were appointed by a large number of the Synod of Illinois North to make a statement to the church and to the public at large of the reasons by which they have been influenced in declining to complain to the General Assembly against the recent action of said Synod in the case of Patton *vs.* Swing.

In discharging this duty, assigned to us, we abstain from many criticisms upon the arguments, and upon the whole course of the prosecutor, which we might justly offer. We also pass over several points in the proceedings of the Synod which might properly be made matter for complaint. But upon some of these proceedings we deem it necessary to remark, by way of explaining and justifying to the public, the decision to which we have come. We feel constrained to do this, lest our silent submission to the singular reasoning of the Synod in relation to this case should be interpreted either as a confession of error on our part, or as an abandonment of the cause of a reasonable liberty in the Church. We have been urged to complain to the judicatory, among other reasons, of defense against the misconstructions of our position. But we believe that this end may be as well accomplished by the method which we now adopt. While this course is further commended to us by the important consideration that we may thus forestall a long-continued and hurtful agitation in our Church courts.

Those whom we represent, and whose views we speak, do not decline to complain to the General Assembly on account of any misgivings in regard to the correctness of the positions which they have taken in this controversy. We do not know of a man who was shaken in the least by the arguments of Professor Patton, or of those who support him. But our reasons for not complaining are such as the following:

1. We regard the decisions of the Synod in this case as being so manifestly erroneous that they must fail to make any deep impression upon the public mind, unless against the actors themselves. Our reasons for this belief will best be made evident by considering the main points which were decided by the Synod, and which we now proceed to enumerate. Let us premise that all our statements of facts are drawn directly from the official records and documents of the synod.

1. First in the enumeration is the Synod's action upon the complaint of the minority of the Presbytery of Chicago, against the action of that body in dropping the name of Prof. Swing from its roll after he had withdrawn from the Church. That complaint proceeded upon the distinct admission that Prof. Swing was out of the Church by his own act, and by the consenting action of the Presbytery. The complainants ask the Synod to "reverse" this action, and they further ask that the Presbytery be ordered "forthwith to convene, and restore the said name to its roll." The complaint was sustained, and the Synod thereby recognized Prof. Swing's withdrawal as an accomplished fact. By this action, too, the Synod were plainly bound to order the Presbytery to restore the name, and it is known that this was the course determined on. But before this action was taken, it was discovered that the Presbytery might decline to restore the name, accept the censure of the Synod, appeal to the General Assembly, and thus arrest all proceedings. Hence a change of base became necessary, for to censure the Presbytery was, seemingly, a calamity to be avoided at all hazards. The Synod, therefore, adopted the following: (a) they declare the Presbytery's action "null and void;" (c) they order the Presbytery to do what they had declared to be null and void—that is, erase the name, and they order this *after* they have sustained the charges, and *after* they have declared that Professor Swing deserves suspension—an act of discipline which requires considerable time to terminate it. What right had they, on their own principles, to close a man's connection with the Church in this summary manner? Plainly, Professor Swing was either out of the Church, or in it. If out, the Synod at no time had jurisdiction over him; if in, they had no right to put him out, *without his request*, until they had given due evidence of his repentance. The whole world will pronounce such action self-contradictory, futile, and absurd.

II. The Synod, for some reason, was reduced to a smaller number at the time of rendering the final judgment on this case, than was the Chicago Presbytery when it acquitted Mr. Swing. Prof. Patton said he appealed to a wider jury." Fortunately its width admits of easy measurement by figures. With three or four exceptions, the minority of the Synod did not vote, because they denied the Synod's jurisdiction. Two of them were excused from voting, and many had gone home before the time for voting came. Thirty-nine votes were given by the Synod to sustain the charge of unfaithfulness, and thirty-six to sustain the charge of heresy. But in the Presbytery there were forty-eight votes against, and thirteen for sustaining the charge of heresy, while upon the other charge the vote stood forty-six to fifteen. We had thus the spectacle of *thirty-six men in the Synod sustaining the charge of heresy, against forty-eight men on the opposite side in the Presbytery; and thirty-nine men in the Synod sustaining the first charge against forty-six men of the contrary judgment in the Presbytery.* It should be noted also, that *forty-two* members were absent, and twelve present excused from voting. There may possibly be some who will regard this as a mighty moral victory for the prosecution, but we doubt it. He who should claim it to be such, must logically, as it would seem, impeach either his own honesty or his intelligence.

III. The competency of the courts may well be brought into comparison. All the grounds of appeal presented by the prosecutor were sustained by Synod without a single exception. Look at some of those grounds. "Irregularities and omissions" are his appeal that the elders of the Fourth and Ninth churches were permitted to vote in the Presbytery. He did not, indeed, insist upon these reasons, but he did not withdraw them. But there was no shadow of authority for excluding the elders from the right to vote. That, however, made no difference to the Synod. Prof. Patton made his own another ground of his appeal that the Presbytery had stated it as a legal principle in the Church that charges must be proved as to "remove all doubt," if they are to be sustained. But it mattered not to the Synod though these are the very words used to oppose the Assembly's judgment in the matter. (Digest, p. 524.) Prof. Patton also appealed because in the Presbytery a separate vote was not taken on each specification, as well as on each charge. This reason, too, the Synod sustained, and yet the Synod voted in precisely the same manner, on the same charges and specifications. It was right for them to do so, but wrong for the Presbytery. Again, Prof. Patton based his appeal, in part, upon the ground that time was not given him to procure the testimony of the Rev. R. L. Collier, the only witness in support of the first specification under the second charge. And yet *fifteen* members of the Synod voted to sustain this very specification which Prof. Patton complained that he had no opportunity to prove. We are content to leave to the Church and to the Christian public to decide as to the regard for justice and the competency displayed by such judges and jurors. Still again: *the Court heard only one side of the case.* With all respect for those who, suddenly and without preparation, were called to act as counsel, there was no real defense of Dr. Swing. Whatever services the counsel might have been to his cause was rendered nugatory by their open avowal that they believed their client guilty. And even therefore, whom the Court ought to condemn. It is true that several of Prof. Swing's friends were called upon to defend him, but it is also true that they conscientiously denied the Synod's jurisdiction, and leniently left Prof. Swing was in the Church. But the Synod ruled otherwise. All the more sacredly, therefore, should they have accorded to constitutional safeguard to the man whom they insisted on regarding as an accused party, arraigned at their bar. But instead of this they condemned him, almost without a hearing. The Presbytery spent more in less than five hours in hearing testimony. In the Presbytery Mr. Swing's counsel, he himself consenting, agreed with the prosecutor to waive the formal reading of the sermons. Only such parts should be read as either might desire to weave into his argument. But in the Synod there was no one whom Prof. Swing had authorized to act for him, and they decided the case without hearing one-thirtieth part of the testimony, nor one-fifth part of what the counsel for the defense had read in the Presbytery. Thus was the mandate of the law to read "all the testimony" disregarded, and disregarded despite the fact that no compact between the parties sanctioned such an omission. And this *ex parte* and unconstitutional procedure was called a trial! A sore trial it must indeed be to the patience and piety of all reasonable Presbyterians. Need we wonder that a court which permitted such a proceeding pronounced Mr. Swing guilty, and reversed the judgment of a much larger number of men who spent *seven times* as many days on the case as they did? Need we wonder that one of the members of this court should assert with vehemence, as he did upon the floor of the Synod, saying in substance that the church could have peace today only by purging out Swing, and those who sustain him, even as peace was obtained in a former day only by cutting off such errorists as Barnes? Such frank avowals carry with them their own explanations, even if they do not supply a corrective of the evils, which they seem intended to inflict.

IV. The final decision of the Synod did not seriously affect either the Presbytery or Prof. Swing. The Synod did not censure the former, and they did not assume to suspend the latter, but left him just where he was before Synod met, *and as the Church.* Why, then, should the minority of the Synod—the majority when the members of the Chicago Presbytery are included—complain against such fruitless action?

V. The only reason we can think of for carrying the matter to a higher court is that the false principles affirmed by the majority of the synod ought to be confirmed. But as the Synod's proceedings in the case were so extraordinary, so contradictory, and so unconstitutional, we cannot imagine that their final decision will have any moral weight in the present, or any force as a precedent in the future. But if this decision shall prove to be in any degree influential as a precedent, it will not be the fault of those for whom we speak; for we did not make it, and our desire to have this most unjust decision reversed is overruled by our deep aversion to a prolonged and ruinous conflict in the courts of the Church. We have acted so far only in self-defense. Vindicated as we think we are by the impotent conclusion to which this controversy has been brought, we rest the case. We are more than willing to purchase peace at the small sacrifice of letting the prosecutor in this case have all the honor and all the security for the truth which this barren victory may be supposed to yield. Time and Providence in the end set all such matters right in the judgment of fair and charitable Christians.

Thus ends this remarkable trial of a man not in the Church, acquitted by forty-six and found eight votes in the Presbytery, and condemned by thirty-nine, and thirty-six votes in the higher and larger court. It was a trial in certain particulars analogous to that of Mr. Barnes by the Synod of Philadelphia, of which the records of the Presbytery were absent, and where the accused party and his friends declined to answer. But in that case the defendant was in the Church and present, and he was condemned by the very respectable vote of 142 to 16. But as Mr. Barnes had not withdrawn *from* the Church, the case was successfully carried to the General Assembly by appeal.

May such cases be few and far between in the future history of our beloved Church.

GEORGE C. NEVES,
R. W. PATTERSON,
E. L. HURD,
Committee.

Courting Disease.

The individual may be said to court disease who exposes himself to the miasmatic influences which give rise to chills and fevers and other malarious epidemics and endemics, without previously fortifying his system against their insidious attacks by the use of a protective medicine against. The hardiest constitution is by no means proof against such maladies, much less one naturally weak or bilious, or the antagonistic power of which is lessened by an irregular habit of body. The inhabitants of the belt of country in the South of the new clearings of the West, of suburban districts where sunken lots are a characteristic of the American continent in fact, where malaria in epidemic or sporadic, declare that the only true antidote to the malignant influence that they have ever used is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There seems to be something peculiarly resistant in this standard preventive and remedy to all hurtful atmospheric influences.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of
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For the purpose of carrying on the Provision Trade and the manufacture of Lard Oil.
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Pittsburgh, November 2, 1874.

LEGAL.
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Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to
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Adapted to all descriptions of Furnaces where a high heat is required. All varieties of Tile and Shaped Brick to order.
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Successors to Waring & King,
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PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1808.
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Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
A. V. PEARS, E. BAKEWELL, JR.,
E. B. CAMPBELL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 11, 1874.

From some of the banks we have reported a brisk demand for money, yet the majority complain of extreme dulness and a scarcity of good paper. There is no lack of paper seeking purchasers, if the quality is not of vital importance, for the needy borrower is ubiquitous.

—The stock market is stronger with large sales, and the bull campaign which was predicted some few days since has fairly set in. There are numerous rumors afloat in regard to various stocks, that should be taken with some grains of allowance. From valuable sources we learn that Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central is to be advanced, and that a new and strong clique are forming to manipulate it. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are said to be reaching out for the control of the Ohio and Mississippi, and there will be a sharp advance in its shares.

—A local case of some interest to both merchants and bankers has just been decided by the Supreme Court of this State. The facts are about as follows:

At the time of the failure of Ira B. McVay & Co., November 7, 1873, the Producers' and Manufacturers' bank of Titusville were creditors of the suspended firm. The Titusville bank held for collection certain notes and drafts which had been sent through McVay & Co. by other banks. Among these was a note for $500 maturing November 17, belonging to Thomas C. Ricketts, of Coshocton, Ohio, and one for $587 75 maturing November 12, belonging to James Bleakley, Son & Co., of Sharon, Pa. In proving their account against the estate of McVay & Co. in bankruptcy, the Titusville bank sought to set these items off against their account, and they declined to surrender the proceeds to the proper owners. Suit was brought to compel them to surrender. At the trial it was shown that the paper was drawn payable to the order of Th. C. Ricketts, plaintiff below, who delivered it into B. McVay & Co., with the following indorsement: "Pay Ira B. McVay & Co. or order *for collection*, and credit account of Thomas C. Ricketts." McVay & Co. failed, after having indorsed and forwarded the draft to the defendant bank for collection and credit on their account. The draft having been paid, the bank refused to pay the proceeds to Ricketts, and credited the amount to McVay & Co., who were largely indebted to them, claiming that such was the arrangement with them.

It was argued that the indorsement "for collection" was a restricted indorsement, and gave notice to the Titusville parties that McVay & Co. had no title to the paper, but were only agents of Ricketts for the purpose of collecting the money.

The plaintiff filed a Narr., and ruled the defendant to plead, and, after the pleas had been entered, filed an affidavit of claim under rule of court, to which defendant filed an affidavit of defense, setting forth the foregoing facts.

Upon a rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense, the court below made the rule absolute, and entered judgment for plaintiff, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

As the case of Bleakley & Co. was exactly the same, judgment was given in their favor.

The authorities quoted were as follows, which we give for the information of such bankers as wish to give the matter a more thorough examination than our space allows:

O'Neal v. Rapp, 16 Harris, 335.
As to sufficiency of affidavit—
Bank of Metropolis v. New England Bank, 1 Howard, 234, and same case 6 Howard, 212.
Jones v. Milliken, 3 Wright, 225.
McBride v. Farmers' Bank, 25 Barb, 657.
Reeve, Stevens & Co. v. State Bank, 8 Ohio, 465.
Neill & Neill, for defendant, cited—
Overton v. Tyler, 3 Barr, 346.
Wilson v. Smith, 3 Howard, 263.
Sweeny v. Easter, 1 Wallace, 166.
Hoffman v. Ann. Ins. Co. Reg., N. S., 676.
Van Amee v. Bank, 8 Barb. 312.
Ware v. Allen, 44 Barb. 175.
Stalker v. McDonald, 6 Hill, 93.
Sheffer v. Montgomery, 15 P. F. Smith, 329.
Evans v. Walz, 31 P. F. Smith, 69.

—The quarterly accounts of British revenue just published, show a heavy decline as compared with the corresponding three months of last year. The decrease in customs alone was $2,300,000, and the net decrease in all the items was $6,804,225, or very nearly eight per cent., and there was an increase in only two items, unimportant in both cases. Much of this decline in revenues can be accounted for only in the declining resources of Great Britain. Certainly, the whole of the loss in the year ended September 30th has taken place in the quarter just expired, and this is apparently a prelude to further decline during the coming six months. If the rate of decrease of the last quarter should be maintained to the end of the fiscal year, the deficiency would reach but $363,200,000, whereas the budget estimate was $72,125,000. Indeed, a rate of decline amounting to only five per cent. will cause a deficit at the end of the year if the expenditures are kept liberal as planned.

The latest quotation for standard silver in London was but 57¾ pence an ounce, which is said to be absolutely the lowest ever touched in the last twenty-five years. The yearly average price between 1850 and 1873 was never under 59 pence, and fell but three-fourths of a penny below that average last year. The London *Economist* takes occasion on this subject that "whether the change is mostly caused by the demonetisation of German silver, or by the increased production of the mines throughout the world, or by the falling off in the consumption of gold, or by all these combined, it is a fact of no slight economical importance, and the course of the market during the next few weeks must be watched forward to with some interest, to see whether the fall will continue." This movement does not affect us in the least. The precious metals are the cheapest commodities we can export, but silver is so low in price in England that exports may soon again be preferred for exportation.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 11, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
Gold	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119½	119½	119	119	119½
5-20's, 1865	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
5-20's, 1864	113½	113½	113½	113½	114
5-20's, 1865, new	117½	117½	117	117	117½
5-20's, 1867	118	118	118	118	118½
5-20's, 1868	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
10-40's	118	118	118	118	118
6's, currency	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Currency 6's	118	118	118	118	118
Pacific 6's of '95	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
Registered 10's	118	118	118	118	118
Western Union Tel.	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Adams Express	93	93	93	93	93
Merchants' U. Exp's	29	29	29	29	29
Wells-Fargo Express	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
American Express	63½	63½	64	64	64
United States Exp's	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
New York Central	102	102	102	102	102
Erie	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Michigan Central	77	77	77	77	77
Michigan Southern	81¾	81¾	81¾	82	82
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	87	87	87	87	87
Chicago & Northw'n	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Do. preferred	55	54¾	55	55	55
Rock Island	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
St. Paul, common	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Wabash, common	31	31	31	31	31
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾	31	31	31
Union Pacific	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Chicago & Alton	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Hannibal & St. Jos	26	26	26½	26½	26½
C. C. & I. C.	104	104	104	104	104
Money	7	7	7	7	7
Tennessee, old	72	72	72	72	72
Do. new	73	73	73	74	74
South Carolina, July	23	23	23	23	23
Missouri 6's	94½	94	94	94	94

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	93½	93¾
Pennsylvania Central scrip	104½	105
Reading	54¾	54¾
Oil Creek	9	9½
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Allegheny Valley	90	
Pan Handle	73	75

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 11, 1874.

The general state of business to-day was reported to be rather quiet. Buyers are not coming forward very freely, and in many departments of wholesale trade the market is decidedly flat. Merchants generally look for a slight improvement, before long, unless there should be a stoppage of the manufacturing and rolling mills in this city, in which case, the destitution of the laboring classes would prevent any demand for merchandise or produce.

The grain market to-day was comparatively active and the demand on supply grades was quite strong. At the Corn Exchange the inquiries for corn and oats were reported to exceed the offerings, and the market closed strong. The produce market is generally dull and a considerable accumulation of leading articles is beginning to be quite visible. The receipts of produce during the past two or three weeks have been unprecedently large, and a larger business has been done than ever before. But now there is a considerable stock of such articles as apples, potatoes, butter, &c., both in first hands and in retailer's warehouses. As an illustration of the importance of the receipts of produce, we give the receipts of potatoes and hay during the past twelve weeks:

Week ending—	Potatoes. bushels.	Hay. bales.
August 27	11,719	2,790
September 3	4,332	2,072
September 10	4,960	3,103
September 17	22,227	4,291
September 24	19,382	1,573
October 1	11,243	5,055
October 8	12,391	5,852
October 15	12,582	4,417
October 22	31,522	5,341
October 29	70,340	3,626
November 5	55,284	2,260
November 12	57,093	2,461
Total	294,052	37,993

The mild weather has delayed the appearance of the new crop of provisions in market, so much, that the old stock of cured meats is now sold up closer than ever before. Lard is excited and higher to-day, and the quotations on many other varieties of hog products are nominal.

Groceries are exceedingly dull and prices are drooping. Sugars are weak, and the market quotations are not unfrequently shaded to secure sales. Coffees are steady. Fish are active and tobaccos are rather easier, with a considerable accumulation reported in New York.

The dry goods and general merchandise trades have experienced a tolerably steady jobbing demand during the past week. Prices have ruled steady generally, and the action of Eastern manufacturers looking toward decrease of the production, has imparted a rather firmer tone to quotations. The New York *Chronicle* says in this connection:

"The recent reduction of the running time in most of the large English mills is giving a perceptible effect on stocks in first hands, and the tone of the market for cotton goods generally is improved in consequence. There have been several good sized sales of standard brown cottons for export, and this outlet has aided in effecting a reduction of the accumulations held by agents some time ago, and with prices down to their present level, there is a chance for the next season to open on a rising market. There seems still to be an utter absence of speculative feeling and the demand is restricted almost wholly to legitimate wants with an occasional buyer operating a little in advance of his requirements."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

From—	Bbls.	Sacks.	Other.
Flour, bbls	2,206		
Apples, bbls	2,029	2,038	4,667
Cheese, bxs	2,408	4,722	7,220
Corn, shs	3,210	4,100	7,340
Wheat, shs	7,584	4,947	12,531
Barley, shs	2,601	4,114	6,714
Rye, shs	1,050	2,336	3,386
Oats, shs	12,181	12,273	24,454
Butter, pkgs	127	181	308
Bacon, pcs		184	184
Bacon, lcs	210	322	532
Provisions, bbls	28	57,600	112,628
Hay, bales	2,260	2,461	4,621

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales we usually obtain an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The attendance at the Corn Exchange was fair to-day. There was a strong demand for corn and oats, and there were more buyers than sellers on Change. The feeling as to quotations were firm, and there was an upward tendency visible in corn. The visible supply of grain in the various depots for accumulation and in transit, was as follows:

	Oct. 31, 1874.	Oct. 24, 1874.	Nov. 1, 1873.
Wheat, bush	10,246,109	10,222,719	8,611,908
Corn, bush	4,068,619	4,945,378	2,775,784
Oats, bush	2,809,154	2,864,246	2,684,153
Barley, bush	1,933,407	1,490,460	1,940,777
Rye, bush	192,771	214,233	130,000
Total, bush	19,849,057	19,746,525	22,469,904

Wheat—The market for wheat is quiet and steady, without noticeable variation from previous prices. In some leading markets, there is an upward tendency, but no feeling of that character has been visible here. Receipts are decreasing in consequence. There have been several good sized sales of standard brown cottons for export, and this outlet has aided in effecting a reduction of the accumulations held by agents some time ago, and with prices down to their present level, there is a chance for the next season to open on a rising market. There seems still to be an utter absence of speculative feeling and the demand is restricted almost wholly to legitimate wants with an occasional buyer operating a little in advance of his requirements."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,288	11,269	21,557
Apples, bbls	2,029	2,938	4,967

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 11, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.70	42	75	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.67	49	57	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.18	39	75	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Mean barometer ..30.11 Highest thermom 59
Mean thermom .....42 Lowest thermom 33

GEO. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Fatal Accident.

A fatal accident occurred in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, between five and six o'clock last evening. Mr. Adam Shaffer, in the employ of Mr. Bender, while engaged in digging a cellar on the side of "Soap Hill," near Butcher's run, was covered and crushed by a fall of earth. The body was taken out as soon as possible, but too late to save the life of the unfortunate man. The body was taken to the late residence of the deceased, No. 54 Concord street, where an inquest was held by Coroner McCallin, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. He was twenty-nine years of age and married.

The Vacancy in the Twenty-third District.

FREEPORT, PA., November 11, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL you state that a call for Col. Thompson to become a candidate for the unexpired term of Hon. E. McJunkin is being generally signed in Armstrong county. Now, the people of Armstrong county propose to send one of their own men to fill that vacancy, viz. Major Jos. G. Beale, who should have had the nomination in the new Congressional district, and would have been easily elected over Leslie Scandle, Democratic nominee, as he is free from all bolting candidates, rings, &c. AN ARMSTRONG REPUBLICAN.

Prof. Newell's Funeral.

The remains of Prof. James R. Newell were interred yesterday, in Uniondale Cemetery, in the presence of a large number of friends, many being young men and women who had received instruction from him, while he was Principal of the Fourth Ward public school, and of the Newell Institute of this city. The services at the house were solemn and impressive, and were opened by the Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D., of the Third Presbyterian church, who read the 23d Psalm and other Scripture selections, and then delivered a most touching and sympathetic address. Rev. Mr. Hunter, of the Reformed Presbyterian church of Wilkinsburg, followed with appropriate remarks, and closed with prayer and the benediction. The pall bearers were Messrs. William Will, W. C. Macrum, W. A. Burchfield and J. McCreary, intimate friends of the deceased, and J. Wills King, Barclay Preston, James R. Morgan, Jr., and Samuel M. Hay, young men who were former pupils of the deceased. The floral decorations consisted of six beautiful pieces from the pupils of Mount Lebanon Seminary, Cincinnati, and a large piece, composed of a crown, cross and anchor, from the pupils in this city. They were made up of the rarest white flowers, and were a beautiful and fitting tribute to the beloved dead. The procession was headed by over fifty carriages. The services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. F. A. Noble, after which his late pastor, to the number of perhaps fifty, drew near to the grave, and each dropped upon his coffin a flower, as their last offering. The scene was one which touched the heart of every spectator.

Funeral of Rev. William Owens.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of this beloved and prominent divine took place yesterday morning, at the Welsh Baptist church, Chatham street, and was attended by a large number of ministers and citizens of this city and elsewhere. At eleven o'clock the casket with the remains were removed from its late residence to the church, followed by a long concourse of people. The casket was very heavily draped in black crape, and a life-size portrait of the deceased pastor, painted in oil, was suspended above the pulpit, which was also draped in black crape. The remains were placed in front of the pulpit, and the handsome parchment copy of a preamble and resolution, complimenting the services the pastor from his congregation, while the deceased lived very highly, was suspended above the coffin.

The church was erected in 1859 by the Rev. Owens, and up to the time of his death he had been the pastor of it. The audience room was densely packed and scarcely one-third of those assembled could gain access. The aisles, doorways, windows and pavement in front of the building were occupied by the crowd. Rev. Dr. Pierson, assisted by all the Welsh ministers of the city, conducted the funeral exercises, and Rev. Howard Evans, of the Seventh avenue, read the funeral sermon in the Welsh language, which occupied about an hour in its delivery. The services concluded with the customary corse of people moved forward by the right side to take a last view of the dead pastor, and after which a procession was formed of several hundred citizens, who marched in front of the house of deceased, to the cemetery. At the cemetery gate the combined choirs of all the Welsh churches of the two cities and vicinity, sang Beethoven's seventh avenue, and a funeral march until reaching the grave. After the usual obsequies at the grave, the body of Rev. Wm. Owens was consigned to its last resting place.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett gave a splendid personation of *Shylock* last night to a very large and brilliant audience. In the earlier part of the play he makes the Jew perhaps a less repulsive character than Shakespeare renders and seems to have pictured him for himself—though the intense avarice of the money-lender appears plainly enough. As the plot proceeds, however, the terribly revengeful spirit of the blood-thirsty Israelite is developed and brought to its appropriate climax in the last scene. Here lies the beauty of Mr. Barrett's *Shylock*. Overwhelmed with grief, he feels that the action is so restrained, modified and controlled that the *denouement* gradually and naturally grows with increasing force and power and gains its finishing, crowning effect as the curtain falls on the last act. The fifth act is therefore the keystone of the arch which will tell the whole story of the plot and purpose of the play, though not a word were spoken on the stage. The central figure in the court-room gives a hundred tongues to the feelings which fill the breast. He quite in sight claims the court for judgment on his bond; disdains Bassanio's compromise; gloats with impatient greed of blood over his long-whetted knife; whets his thirsty knife for the slaughter; actually rushes forward to take his forfeit pound, and then comes his own death-blow. From this point to the end Mr. Barrett's acting was simply perfection. Effie Ellsler, in Frank Wyvos drama of "Stricken Sheaves," made this the town new laurels. Her last appearance was on the occasion of the compliment-ary benefit tendered her brother, Mr. Harry Ellsler, last season, when she essayed the difficult role of *Pinafore*. All who had seen her before were prepared to watch her with pride, but she surpassed the anticipations of her most ardent admirers, and was repeatedly called before the curtain. Since the occasion repeated offers of "star" engagements have been made to her, but she preferred to continue a time longer under discipline in a stock company, where she has devoted a great deal of time to the study of Parlo art. Pittsburgh will give her a warm greeting, we are sure, when she begins her career as a brilliant star in the profession. She has a new play, written for her by a well-known dramatist, and will produce it here for the first time.

The Kellogg English Opera Company have had a highly successful season, so far. They played for three weeks to immense crowds in Chicago, and were equally fortunate, last week, in St. Louis. On Monday evening Miss Kellogg was made the recipient of a very handsome floral basket, sent by a number of her ardent admirers.

THE Enterprise Literary Society has re-elected Wesley Kelley as president. Miss Nannie Mackrell as secretary, together with other officers. The debates, essays, readings, and original orations furnished by this society every Friday evening are commendable indeed. Specimens of their performances were given at the public entertainments, for the benefit of the Sabbath School of the Fifth U. P. Church, Webster avenue, which were highly appreciated by the audiences.

BEE CULTURE.

Fourth Annual Session of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association—Opening Address of President Hoagland—Reports of Committees—Addresses on the Benefits of Bee-Culture—Interesting Paper on the Sting of the Honey Bee—List of Members Present, &c., &c.,

The North American Bee-Keepers' Association commenced its fourth annual session yesterday morning, at the Germania Bank building, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley. The following members were present:

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

Seth Hoagland, President, Mercer, Pennsylvania; Abner J. Pope, Secretary, Indianapolis, Indiana; J. S. Hill, Treasurer, Mount Healthy, Ohio; D. E. Adair, Corresponding Secretary, Hawesville, Kentuckey, D. L. Brown, Indianapolis; A. D. Hart, Winona, Iowa; Wm. Poan, West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania; N. H. Tweed, Pittsburgh, J. P. Swentzer, Hebron, Lucking county Ohio; C. L. Wellman, Corry, Pennsylvania; W. J. Sheriff, Pittsburgh; W. H. Stephenson, Cincinnati; Alfred Chapman, Hanover, Virginia; J. J. H. Kelly, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; David Pearsol, West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania; Thos. Dickerton, West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania; Rev. H. A. King, New York; Jas. Barnhart, Green county, Pennsylvania; Jas. Russell, Venango county, Pennsylvania; J. P. H. Brown, Augusta, Georgia; A. H. Allebach, Clarion county, Pennsylvania; Wm. Harrison, Harrison county, Ohio; H. S. See, Crawford county, Pennsylvania; Mrs. N. Benson, Allegheny City; Mrs. M. H. Wilson, Wyoming county, New York; J. F. Hershey, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; J. A. Latghead, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; H. B. Wesley, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; Jarvis Roiny, Chatauqua county, New York; Louis Dowlin, Green county, Pennsylvania; W. H. Stump, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; Amil Bues, Hardin county, Ohio; Wilhelmina Bues, Hardin county, Ohio; E. Groff, Ontario county, Canada West; Chas. Jbach, Erie county, New York; R. L. Curren, C. F. Muth, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dennis Dulaney, Green county, Pennsylvania; Geo. W. Zimmerman, Henry county, Ohio; W. H. Andrews, Crawford county, Pennsylvania; C. P. McClure, Washington county, Pennsylvania; Chauncey Harris, Crawford county, Pennsylvania; Frank W. Glasgow, Blair county, Pennsylvania; Jonathan Eaton, Mercer county, Pennsylvania; Miss M. B. Patterson, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. J. Sheriff, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mrs. R. L. Baird, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Chapman.

MORNING SESSION.

The Association was called to order at ten A. M., by the President, Seth Hoagland, Esq., of Mercer, Pa.

Rev. W. F. Clarke moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to prepare business for the session. Carried and Rev. Clarke, H. A. King and Mrs. Tupper were appointed said committee.

A motion was also adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of two, to act with the Secretary, Abner J. Pope, of Indianapolis, in preparing the proceedings of the session for publication in pamphlet form.

The session was then adjourned until half-past one o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society was called to order by President Hoagland, and the proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Canada, after which the President made the following

OPENING ADDRESS:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society:

Not being present at the last annual meeting, at Louisville, Ky., I would embrace the present opportunity of thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. Any errors I may commit, I hope you may attribute to the right source—the head, and not the heart.

Bee-keeping, although not so popular a pursuit as many others, is none less edifying and profitable. The study of the habits of every little insect that has been domesticated by man, and aside from its giving us wealth and a delicious luxury, is interesting, amusing and useful as a study for the naturalist. This is only the fourth session of continental society in our land for the purpose of mutually exchanging and learning the wonders of this little insect.

For years past, no attempts have been effected by our best men to develop the various agricultural resources of the land. And during the same time, the depredations upon bees of our continent have been consigned to the ignominy of a death by fire and brimstone.

I appeal to the bee-keepers of this association in selecting the males and females of the largest size and healthiest appearance, and the choicest colonies to breed from, with the same care, shrewdness and attention that has been practiced by stock raisers, and in time, apiculture, and poultry, we would not be under the necessity of importing queens from Italy, but would have a home supply, and could export to the Italians. Man cannot obtain honey from any other source so cheap as from the honey bee. They work for nothing and board themselves, only requiring house rent free.

According to the returns of 1850 the amount of wax and honey produced in the United States was 14,855,700 pounds; in 1860, 126,326,000 pounds. Such rapid increase is owing given to the pursuit, together with the increase of colonies, we have no doubt but the present returns will show a large increase of product.

Possessing, as we do in America, a genial climate and a fertile soil, susceptible of the production of richly varied honey-producing plants and flowers, and with the experience and edge and enterprise, the bees could be increased to an extent that the profit arising therefrom would be a source of untold wealth, and supply our tables daily with one of the choicest luxuries of life.

Many of the best men of our land are now employed in acquiring practical knowledge of the habits and habits of the honey-bee. The science is advancing steadily, and the future is big with improvements in apiarian pursuits.

The reading of the minutes of the last session was dispensed with.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. King, from the temporary Business Committee appointed at the morning session, submitted the following report:

1. That the election of officers be deferred until to-morrow, to take place at a time to be designated by the Business Committee.

2. That the following topics be discussed at the ensuing session: First—"Advantages of Bee-Keeping." Second—"How is the Queen produced from the Worker Egg." Third—"The Sting of the Honey-Bee," to be introduced by a paper by Rev. W. F. Clarke. Fourth—"Secreting Wax," to be introduced by Prof. Leonidi Hoagland. Fifth—"Adulteration of Honey," to be introduced by a paper from Wm. H. Stump.

The report was adopted.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BEE-KEEPING.

The first topic on the list was then taken up, and was introduced by Mr. E. S. Tupper, of Des Moines, Iowa. She said she could not imagine why she had been called upon to open the discussion on this topic, unless it was for the reason that females are supposed to be always ready to talk, whether they know anything to talk to the point or not. She then proceeded to state some of the advantages of bee-keeping, and claimed that it was not only profitable, but that the presence of bees and plants about orchards and gardens tended to increase the yields from vines and trees. She supposed Rev. Mr. Clarke, who is a fluent and pleasant speaker, referred to observations made by him in his extensive travels, when he spoke of specially advantageous to ladies, who were thus secured not only pleasant and profitable employment, but a sure antidote for the "blue devils" that sometimes afflicted their general health. She then entered into the question of profit, and claimed that there was no other business which offered such strong inducements to those who had the means to invest.

There was further discussion of the topic, by Messrs. Hoagland, Zimmerman, Chapman, King, Clarke, Hartner, Barnhart, Rev. Kellogg and others.

THE COMPARATIVE USEFULNESS OF THE QUEEN-BEE.

Mr. Alfred Chapman opened the discussion of the topic, "How is the queen-bee produced from the worker egg?" He contended that the egg of the queen was the same as that of the worker; that in some cases the larvae was taken by the bees and put in the queen's cell, and that the drone also was hatched in the queen's cell.

Mr. A. Benedict said that he had this year erected a drone in a queen's cell, but it was the only one he had ever seen there, and, it was twenty-four days from the egg.

Further discussion followed, which was participated in by Messrs. King, Zimmerman, Barnhart and others.

Rev. W. F. Clarke was called upon to deliver an address upon the next topic, and responded as follows:

THE STING OF THE HONEY-BEE.

A pailful rather than a pleasing interest attaches to the subject now proposed for discussion. Possibly this may account for the fact that so little is said about it. In most minds it awakes disagreeable memories or unpleasant apprehensions. We incline to be mute on distressing themes. In looking through an agricultural paper, we have always met with the idea that there has been a sort of avoidance of this subject. You can readily find ample details concerning the honey-sac, the pollen basket, the wax works, the wings, the eye, but marvellously little about sting.

Kirby and Spence, in their excellent treatise on Entomology, devote a paragraph to "insects which attack man from revenge or fear," and to these they refer all belong to the Linnean order, *Hymenoptera*, and the tremendous arms with which they are armed have inspired a dread in a hair, furnished on their outer side with several hairs, not visible to the naked eye, and each moving in the groove of a strong and often curved sheath, frequently mistaken for the sting, which, when the darts enter the flesh, usually injects a drop of subtle venom, furnished from a peculiar vessel in which it is secreted into the wound, occasioning, especially if the darts be not extracted, a considerable tumor, accompanied by very acute pain. Many insects are thus armed with have this power." Prominent among them are mentioned, the ichneumon, the gold-wasp, the honey-bee, the wasp and the hornet.

Mr. Quinby has just eight lines on this topic in his "Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained." They are as follows: "The sting of the honey-bee, as it appears to the naked eye, is a tiny instrument of war, so small, indeed, that its wound would pass unheeded by all the larger animals, save man, for the poison introduced at the same instant, it has been described as being composed of three parts, after trial of various kinds, and soon form a habit of acquiescence in the bee-keeper's will.

6. If it is to avoid meddling with bees, when from any cause, known or unknown, they are irritable, decided to have a review of the Department, on Thanksgiving day, 26th inst.

7. When, from any unavoidable cause they become exasperated, a steady, decided course is absolutely indispensable. Stand your ground. Have smoke at hand and ply them with it until they become pacified. It is like a contrary child. Mr. Bedsee was told so by a child. If you give in, worse contests will follow, and you will be like an unruly child, ungovernable. Now and then a hybrid colony will have an ungovernable temper. If it cannot be subdued, it is better to destroy it at death at the end of the honey season, than to have the nuisance of an intractable stock on hand. Such cases are, happily, extremely rare, and are generally the result of bad management. Spoil bees, like spoilt children, show bad training.

8. The utmost care should be taken never to crush a bee, if it can possibly be avoided. Some bee-keepers are very careless in this respect. With a strong colony numbering thirty or forty thousand bees, it might be the loss of two or three bees? Well, the slaughter of a single bee will sometimes infuriate that whole colony. To crush a bee is, as we have seen, to necessitate the thrusting out of the sting and the consequent emission of poison. The sooner is the odor of that poison detected by the colony than if one of their mates changes from a peaceful being to a warlike strain, their tails are elevated high in air, and from every tail the poisonous odor at once emanates, which rouses and lashes up the war spirit, until the entire army is ready and anxious for the fray.

9. Whatever style of hive is adopted, it should be as easy as practicable operated among bees. The simpler the better, if it only answers all necessary, practical purposes. Complications and hive adjustments are to be avoided as far as possible. A hive easily opened and closed, giving ready facility of access to all its parts, without much danger of crowding or crushing the bees, is the one best adapted for the purpose, whether it be covered all over with patents, or entirely free from that style of ornament.

2. Precautionary measures in the way of personal defense, and taming the bees, are worthy of adoption by all inexperienced bee-keepers, and by all who are desirous that they know themselves to be obnoxious to bees. In experienced bee-keepers are apt to make slips, to have accidents, and to lose presence of mind, so that however anxious they may be and usually are to prevent it, they will inflict upon their victims without protection, it is advisable for them to use a bee veil and gloves in manipulating. Be careful at any rate, in regard to the other class of bee-keepers, it is a well known fact that bees, as well as human beings, have their likes and dislikes. There are those who are bee-loved and there are those who are bee-hated, but the sense of smell is very acute in bees. By this they are guided in the recognition of the fellow-associates of the hive, and hence the rejection of the natives of other hives. There is little doubt that they also have a peculiar odor emitted from them to take to certain persons, and to turn against others. The law of affinity which governs human beings does not well understood, but that there is such a law is indisputable, and we must conform to it. Those persons who are to us bee-loved are favorites with the busy little workers, and it is those only who are bee-hated that need not on that account forego the pleasure and profit of keeping bees. They can prosecute bee-keeping under difficulties, but after all, some of the most eminent apiarists have to overcome greater obstacles than the dislike of their bees. Witness Huber, the father of modern bee-keeping, who made such wonderful discoveries in apiculture, and yet was a blind man. The sweetness of honey is also an inducement, since but it must be submitted to by those who have the misfortune to be subject of dislike to bees. It may be added that the use of smoke as a means of subduing bees, will often enable bee-haters to do away with their bitter hate and antipathy. Much judgment is needed, however, in the employment of smoke, as an injudicious use of it is apt to excite the inate tendency to irritate the bees.

3. Finally, a word remains to be said concerning protection for bee-stings. It would be a long detail to mention all the remedies that have been suggested for the cure of bee-stings. In a general way it may be stated that almost any alkaline application is effective, though the ammonia is not always to have the same effect on all persons. Bee-keepers must judge for themselves, after trial of various remedies, what are most effectual in their several cases. Without having any interest in it except a benevolent interest in the relief of suffering humanity, I strongly recommend the German Bee-Culture advertised by Mr. Hawley of Utica. I can testify, along with many others, that the relief it gives is well-nigh instantaneous, and that it soon takes away the pain but preventing the swelling. Of course, like other antidotes, it may not operate equally with all persons, but I have heard of no exception to its curative efficacy. I would suggest whether it would not be well for this Society to take means to have the remedy just named thoroughly tested, for myself I would say to the whole public here is an application which will take away all the pain and prevent the swelling from a bee-sting, we should present one of the strongest inducements to embark in bee-keeping that could be presented. Take away the fear of being stung, or provide a perfect antidote, and many would become bee-keepers who now are afraid of the business. A newspaper paragraph quoted, literally as follows:—He observed in extracting a swarm from a bee-tree, that a portion of it remained in the wound, and that the part still fixed in the flesh was extremely sensitive, and indeed, that the portion removed, and fully as long. It also appeared to be a tube pulled out of the sting, much in the manner of the working of a telescope. A microscopic view showed, however, that the part still in the flesh either does it work with telescopic action. The bee's sting is a complex instrument, being composed of three distinct parts, of which the sheath forms one. These three parts join near the edges and form a tube, which, viewed sectionally, has the shape of a triangle, the angles being rounded off. The sheath near its point is narrow, but grows wider toward its base, where it gradually embraces the remaining parts, thereby keeping them in place in their working. Near each edge of the inner or hollow side of the sheath runs a ridge which is a corresponding groove in each of the other parts. Near its point, which is rounded rather bluntly, it is slightly notched on each side of barbs, numbering as many as four in each set. The base of the sting, which, when the darts enter the flesh, usually injects a drop of subtle venom, furnished from a peculiar vessel in which it is secreted into the wound, occasioning, especially if the darts be not extracted, a considerable tumor, accompanied by very acute pain. Many insects are thus armed with have this power." Prominent among them are mentioned, the ichneumon, the gold-wasp, the honey-bee, the wasp and the hornet.

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The only full and scientific account of the bee's sting we have been fortunate enough to find is embodied in a communication to the *Louisville Courier Journal* from the *American Journal* by Mr. J. E. Bleasoe, of Natchez, Mississippi. Four cuts illustrate the appearances of the various parts of this warlike instrument, as seen under a powerful microscope. One of them, which shows the point of the sting, is a truly formidable-looking object—a weapon of war well calculated to intimidate an enemy, or impale a victim. Mr. Bedsee was led to this microscopic examination of it from certain peculiarities of symptoms consequent with a sting he received, and it is not surprising, when we look at the terrible pictures (see) which he found, that he was actually dread bees more now than before my investigation." The pith of Mr. Bledsoe's interesting paper (partially quoted, literally as follows:—He observed in extracting a swarm from a bee-tree, that a portion of it remained in the wound, and that the part still fixed in the flesh was extremely sensitive, and indeed, that the portion removed, and fully as long. It also appeared to be a tube pulled out of the sting, much in the manner of the working of a telescope. A microscopic view showed, however, that the parts still in the flesh either does it work with telescopic action. The bee's sting is a complex instrument, being composed of three distinct parts, of which the sheath forms one. These three parts join near the edges and form a tube, which, viewed sectionally, has the shape of a triangle, the angles being rounded off. The sheath near its point is narrow, but grows wider toward its base, where it gradually embraces the remaining parts, thereby keeping them in place in their working. Near each edge of the inner or hollow side of the sheath runs a ridge which is a corresponding groove in each of the other parts. Near its point, which is rounded rather bluntly, it is slightly notched on each side of barbs, numbering as many as four in each set. The base of the sting or sheath is the largest, being broad and somewhat flattened, with an oblong hollow, which constitutes a receptacle for the poison, just previous to injection into the wound.

The other two parts constitute the sting proper, and in a sectional view are represented by two arcs, the upper edges being thicker than the lower ones, and squared to each other, one of the edges having a projection extending along the under or inner portion of it, thereby forming a rabbet along which the opposite part freely moves. The under or inner edge of each of these parts, tapers down to extreme thinness, while near its termination on the edge, there runs a minute groove which corresponds with the ridge mentioned in the description of the sheath, and along which the parts move freely. Each of these parts proper, tapers down to an exceedingly fine point. Near the point begin the barbs, which, in single stings, number as many as ten, extending along the sting nearly one-half its length, and are well defined.

The parts are of a horny consistency, of a deep red color, and transparent; they are also hollow along the greater portion of their length, intended, perhaps, to combine lightness and strength.

The two chief parts of the base of the sting gradually assume a nearly round and tubular form, each terminating beyond the base of the sting within the body of the bee, and having an arm attached to it at right angles, which forms a part of the muscular mechanism by which their movements are effected.

Also, to each of the chief parts, and located in the cavity formed at the base of the sheath, is attached a piano-convex valve, the convexity of which is adapted to the inner side of half of the space therein. When the sting in action each of the chief parts is thrust out and withdrawn alternately; so that when working its way into a wound the valves, by their convexity, prevent any backward recoil of the parts. They seem to resent being meddled with by a hand.

2. Gentle and quiet movements alone are safe and proper among bees. They are excessively nervous and timid, and should be treated accordingly. All rough ways, all sudden jars, all hurried motions are to be carefully avoided. Quiet, gentle should these everything as pleasant and soothing as possible to a nervous and irritable human being, so should we act among bee-keepers. Practically should this rule be observed in opening hives, and performing the various manipulations on the interior. To insects accustomed to a dark, perfectly quiet habitation, with everything finely adjusted to a delicate state, it must be a rude interference at best for a hive to be opened, flooded with sunshine, and put completely out of kilter. Never be wanton, they should be made to do it in this wise: Man is lord, he has a right to exercise control, he means us no harm, it will be all right. In all but rare and exceptional cases, they succumb to firm and gentle control, and soon form a habit of acquiescence in the bee-keeper's will.

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sagnino seems.

This topic was introduced by President Hoagland, who exhibited a wooden box, perforated with holes, and elevated on a pole. This, he said, had been used with great success in securing swarms.

Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, of Iowa, took ground against swarming. Greater yields of honey were obtained by the non-swarming system. A swarming could be prevented by means of an attachment to the hives which compelled the bees to go out one way and return the other, the way of coming being so nicely adjusted that the empty bees pass out freely, yet no queen or drone can pass. The queen is allowed to go in at another passage. This is most effectual in putting a guard over the hive that it cannot swarm before the keeper is ready to divide it, and is invaluable to one who wishes no increase of numbers, but, instead, more surplus honey.

An address on the "Adulteration of Honey" was expected from Mr. H. A. King, of New York, but that gentleman stated that he had not himself his manuscript, and would therefor have to defer reading his paper till another session.

BUSINESS FOR THE EVENING SESSION.

The following committee was appointed to prepare business for the evening session: Rev. W. F. Clarke, H. A. King, Mrs. E. S. Tupper, D. L. Brown, A. Chapman, A. Benedict and J. W. Winder.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association reassembled at half-past seven o'clock, President Hoagland in the chair.

Rev. W. F. Clarke presented the report of the Business Committee, as follows:

1. Queen-raising and drone preservation, and best mode of introducing queens into frames and box-hives.

2. Adulteration of honey. To be introduced by a paper from Mr. H. A. King.

3. Moving bees to other localities for wintering, or purchase, suggested by the question, Would it be practicable and profitable to ship bees in the fall, by boat, from Eastern Ohio, to some point on the Mississippi, in Louisiana, to remain, say, until May, returning by rail in time for clover-bloom?

4. Best method of inducing bees to breed late in the fall. Is it wise to resort to it?

5. Bee-forage, with the special inquiry, Can bee-keeping, as a business, be successfully prosecuted in a locality producing a large amount of white clover, but no other source except locust and fruit bloom in the spring?

6. Wintering bees under glass.

7. Prevention of honey candying.

8. Suggestions to Business Committee of time and place of next annual meeting.

QUEEN-RAISING AND DRONE-PRESERVATION.

The discussion of the first topic was opened by Mr. Benedict, who was followed by Mrs. Tupper, Messrs Chapman, Zimmerman, Anderson and others giving a variety of views upon the subject under consideration.

Mr. King was not present, and the second topic, "Adulteration of Honey," was deferred by a motion to deliver an address, was passed over.

MOVING BEES.

The third topic, "Moving bees to other localities for wintering," was taken up.

Rev. Mr. Clarke said he could not speak on the subject from personal experience, but he knew that bee keepers in Europe moved their bees from one locality to another, in order to give them the benefit of favorable climates.

Mr. Chapman said he had no experience in moving bees South in winter. He did not think it would pay.

Mr. Tupper gave the experience of a friend (Mr. Brown) who left one hundred hives in Mississippi during last winter. As soon as the summer harvest commenced the bees were brought back to Iowa in good condition.

Mr. Brown said that bees wintered in the South consumed more honey, but they would breed much earlier. Mr. Mitchell had transferred a lot of bees from the South last spring at a small cost.

Mr. Pope—At a loss of about $400.

Mr. Benedict said that bees required more honey in the South than in Canada.

Mr. Clark thought that by moving them in a semi-torpid state during winter they would do better.

Dr. Rush said it was not a good plan to feed bees, as they would consume twice as much honey as they would if permitted to help themselves.

BREEDING IN THE FALL.

The fourth topic on the list, "Best method of inducing bees to breed in the fall."

Mrs. Tupper recommended the introduction of a new queen in the hive. This was a good method, as applied to her locality (Iowa). There the Italians are so eager to gather honey that they will fill every cell, and the queen has no room for breeding. When fall comes we have solid bees and young ones. At this stage the combs should be opened by a mechanical appliance, so as to raise a young queen in the fall, so as to get more eggs and greater broods.

Mr. Chapman said in his experience it was good to exchange old queens for new ones.

Mrs. Tupper, by permission, read a letter from J. P. H. Brown, a prominent bee-keeper, of Augusta, Ga., containing some excellent suggestions in regard to the organization of associations. It was referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Clark moved that the intervening topics be passed over, and that the eighth, or the last, "Suggestions to the —usiness Committee as to time and place of holding the next annual meeting," be taken up. Carried.

Des Moines, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus were severally suggested.

Mr. Clarke said that wherever these annual meetings were held the attendance was largely local. It seemed impossible to get a fair representation from all sections. He was in favor of a reconstruction of the Association, on the basis of branch or auxiliary societies, which branches could annually, or at the frequent periods send representatives to the National Association. For the next annual meeting he was in favor of Chicago.

Dr. Rush said he would withdraw his suggestion of St. Louis, and unite with his friends on Des Moines.

Mrs. Tupper, of Des Moines, said that the Iowa railway officials were very churlish about granting excursion tickets, and that it would be impossible to secure a good attendance from a distance. The thought Chicago would be a better place.

After considerable discussion of the subject, the matter was handed over to the Business Committee.

Adjourned till Thursday morning.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Monthly Reports.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Members present—Messrs. Chambers, Jones, Larimer, McIlroy, Pitcairn and Wilson, President.

The Chief Engineer reported for the month of October twenty-six fires and alarms, with a loss, so far as ascertained, of $2,80.

The Secretary reported the expenditures for the month of October $15,575 85, leaving a balance in the appropriation for the year of $41,-969 12 on November 1st. The expenditures since November 1st were $11,693 41, which include four salaries for November and payment upon the new Duquesne stable.

Messrs. Torley and Larimer, from the special committee to have an engine built, etc., reported the making of 56 comforts, 51 bolsters slips and 41 pillow slips by which $53 32 had been saved over the bills of last year.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (Mr. Jones in the chair), it was decided to have a review of the Department, on Thanksgiving day, 26th inst.

The motion of Mr. Chambers the question of necessity of placing an alarm box corner of Ernst street and Webster avenue was referred to the President in conjunction with the Superintendent of the Telegraph.

On motion of Mr. Larimer, the new engine "Thomas Rees" was accepted from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company the manufacturers.

On motion, the action of the President in offering $400 reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who recently struck the false alarms, was approved, and it was ordered that the reward be placed as a standing reward for the violation of the law.

After the transaction of unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Titusville Novelty Iron Works vs. P. Graham & Co. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Clarion county. Argued by Knox for appellant and Corbett contra.

Appeal of Mary Silverman from the decree of the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by J.